The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2862. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Policy of the Administration again Discussed by the Cabinet.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

The Question of a Convention of the Southern States.

Rumored Consultation Between Prominent Virginians and South Carolinians.

A State Convention to be Held in Georgia.

Bank Suspensions in Maryland and Virginia.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET—DISCUSSION OF THE SECESSION QUESTION—THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The policy of the Administration, in the event of secession, was again discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, but the want of harmony in the opinions of those present precluded any result being arrived at. It is thought that the Administration will not favor a Convention of the Southern States. It is feared that questions as yet not agitated would arise for discussion, and overshadow those involved at the beginning. It is believed, however, that the Northern States will promptly repeal their obnoxious legislation, nullifying the Fugitive Slave act, and will meet the Southern delegates in Congress ready to acquiesce in proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as will give a satisfactory guarantee to Slave property South of some fixed geographical line. This is believed to be the only solution of the difficulties.

It is understood that the Virginia Legislature will call a State Convention.

Judge TRUMBULL's declaration last evening, on behalf of Mr. LINCOLN, has given great satisfaction here, and may have the effect of allaying in some degree the Southern feeling until Congress can act.

It is understood that South Carolina will endeavor to precipitate the issue as soon as her Convention assembles. Q.

FROM MARYLAND.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BALTIMORE BANKS—A RUMORED CONFERENCE—A SOUTHERN CONVENTION TO BE DEMANDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Presidents and Cashiers of all the Baltimore Banks assembled at the Cashier's Room of the Union Bank, to-night, and unanimously agreed to suspend specie payments to-morrow morning. Considerable specie was withdrawn to-day, in small sums, in anticipation of suspension. This measure relieves the merchants, all of whom have thus far escaped failure.

Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina Bank notes are at ten per cent. discount. Stocks to-day are unchanged, but will advance to-morrow under the relief of suspension.

Mr. LINCOLN's Springfield speech makes no impression here. It gives no confidence regarding the Southern difficulties.

I have a rumor of a recent conference between prominent South Carolinians and Virginians, which, if true, gives hope that the Southern question will probably yet be adjusted through a unanimous Convention of the Southern States, thus avoiding the necessity of South Carolina's secession. Senator HUNTER is said to be one party to this movement. Prominent Georgians and Alabamians, it is understood, are in the secret.

The latest advices from Columbia say that Gov. GIST is consulting the leading men of the Cotton States regarding his coming Message. The secession excitement is unabated.

The Governor of Maryland has been petitioned to call the Legislature together, but it is universally believed that he will refuse, thinking it unnecessary. The people of Maryland are beginning to assert that South Carolina must respect the demand of the Southern Border States for a consultation on the question of disturbing the whole Union and their imperilled rights. The sentiment will probably soon assume the shape of a demand. W.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Bank Presidents of this city held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved to suspend specie payments to-morrow morning,

The steamer for Charleston to-day took down a large cargo of Baltimore manufactures for the Macon (Georgia) Fair.

FROM VIRGINIA.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS OF RICHMOND—IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOV. LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Yesterday evening considerable excitement was manifested in commercial circles, it being intimated that the brokers were going to make a draw on the Banks here. The Directors of the Farmers' Bank immediately held a meeting and agreed to suspend specie payments for the present.

Most of the other Banks followed suit this morning. A heavy penalty is attached by law to the refusal of any Bank to make specie payment, but the Bank directory, like Gen. JACKSON, have "taken the responsibility." All the merchants here commend the act. The Banks are discounting freely.

Gov. LETCHER is out in the public prints to-day, with a letter in reply to one from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, offering his service to aid the Southern States to coerce South Carolina in case of secession. Gov. LETCHER answers in a thoroughly conservative tone, and says that the most peaceable and the only way to prevent disunion is for the Northern States who have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law to repeal objectionable acts. This will pacify the South. He opposes coercion.

The weather is quite cool, and we had a slight fall of snow this evening, the first of the season. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The *Enquirer* to-day publishes an important letter from Gov. LETCHER in reply to that of JOHN S. BRISBIN, of Pennsylvania, who ridicules secession and states that two hundred Virginians have tendered him their command in the event of disunion, &c. The Governor in his reply administers a severe rebuke to the Northern nullification States, and shows that dereliction on the part of the North is the prime cause of the present dangerous trouble. He advises the people of the North to correct public sentiment at home and discharge their constitutional obligations with strict fidelity. He then indicates his determination to defend the State of Virginia and stand as a mediator—an armed mediator, if necessary—between the Southern States and their assailants, come from what quarter they may.

This letter creates great sensation here.

All the Richmond and Petersburgh Banks have suspended specie payments.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Minute Men of this city held a meeting to-night and passed strong resolutions in favor of resistance to Northern aggression. Three cheers were given for the man who hung JOHN BROWN.

Cockades are plentiful on the streets to-day.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A QUIET THANKSGIVING—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Thanksgiving passed off with remarkable quietness. The American Sunday School Union this morning unfurled a white banner, with a palmetto tree, five stars and an open Bible, and the mottoes: "South Carolina dares resist oppression," and "In the name of our God we set up our banner."

The Georgia merchants are promptly meeting their Charleston liabilities.

Congressman KEITT, on board the steamship *Columbia* this afternoon, was presented with a gutta-percha rifle-cane. He spoke feelingly of BROOKS.

The suspension of the Richmond Banks will not effect business here.

FROM TEXAS.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED UPON TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE..

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Advices from Texas state that meetings are being held in that State at which the Governor is called upon to convene the Legislature for the purpose of considering what method is proper to vindicate the rights and honor of Texas as a member of the Confederacy.

A STATE CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have unanimously passed a bill to call a State Convention.

STATE OF TRADE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

All kinds of produce is greatly unsettled. There is very little demand for any article, and prices are little better than nominal.

Flour is offered at $4 15 for superfine. Wheat has declined 5c.; sales of red at 85c., and white at 95c. Corn is dull at a decline of 2c.

The Hog market is dull, and there is more disposition to sell on the part of owners, while buyers are holding back, looking to a further decline.

For Lard there is no demand, and prices are nominal.

The Money market is more stringent, but the demand is not pressing. First-class paper sells at 12@15 ℘ cent.

Sight Exchange on New-York is firmer and may be quoted at ½ ℘ cent. premium.

The currency market is very unsettled. The notes of the Bank of Virginia and its branches are thrown out at 10 ℘ cent. discount; the notes of Illinois and Wisconsin Banks at 10 ℘ cent. discount, and the notes of Iowa and Missouri Banks at 5 ℘ cent. discount.

THE PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21—Evening.

The money market was exceedingly stringent to-day. Call loans could not be touched less than 1 per cent. a month, and the best securities declined an average of ½ per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The brokers of this city refuse to-day to take the notes of the Bank of Commerce at Erie and the Pittston Bank.

REPORTED SUSPENSIONS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

It is reported that several produce firms of this city have suspended payment to-day.

AN INFLUENTIAL VOICE FOR THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS,

Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Georgia, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 14, 1860.

Mr. STEPHENS entered the Hall at the hour of 7 P. M., and was greeted with long and rapturous applause. He rose and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you to-night at the request of members of the Legislature and others to speak of matters of the deepest interest that can possibly concern us all of an earthly character. There is nothing—no question or subject connected with this life—that concerns a free people so intimately as that of the Government under which they live. We are now, indeed, surrounded by evils. Never since I entered upon the public stage has the country been so environed with difficulties and dangers that threatened the public peace and the very existence of society as now. I do not now appear before you at my own instance. It is not to gratify desire of my own that I am here. Had I consulted my own ease and pleasure I should not be before you; but, believing that it is the duty of every good citizen to give his counsels and views whenever the country is in danger, as to the best policy to be pursued, I am here. For these reasons, and these only, do I bespeak a calm, patient and attentive hearing

My object is not to stir up strife, but to allay it; not to appeal to your passions, but to your reason. Good governments can never be built up or sustained by the impulse of passion. I wish to address myself to your good sense, to your good judgment, and if after hearing you disagree, let us agree to disagree, and part as we met, friends. We all have the same object, the same interest. That people should disagree in republican governments, upon questions of public policy, is natural. That men should disagree upon all matters connected with human investigation, whether relating to science or human conduct, is natural. Hence, in free governments parties will arise. But a free people should express their different opinions with liberality and charity, with no acrimony toward those of their fellows, when honestly and sincerely given. These are my feelings to-night.

Let us, therefore, reason together. It is not my purpose to say aught to wound the feelings of any individual who may be present; and if in the ardency with which I shall express my opinions, I shall say anything which may be deemed too strong, let it be set down to the zeal with which I advocate my own convictions. There is with me no intention to irritate or offend.

The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States? My countrymen, *I tell you frankly, candidly and earnestly, that I do not think that they ought.* In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected, puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that too in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the Government without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves, withdraw ourselves from it?

Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads. [Applause.] Let the fanatics of the North break the Constitution if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them. I shall speak presently more of their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression. We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

But it is said Mr. LINCOLN's policy and principles are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out it will be destructive of our rights. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution then will come our time to act. Do not let us break it because, forsooth, he may. If he does, that is the time for us to strike. [Applause.] I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. I do not anticipate that Mr. LINCOLN will do anything to jeopard our safety or security, whatever may be his spirit to do it; for he is bound by the constitutional checks which are thrown around him, which at this time renders him powerless to do any great mischief. This shows the wisdom of our system. The President of the United States is no Emperor, no Dictator—he is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing unless he is backed by power in Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him.

In the Senate he will also be powerless. There will be a majority of four against him. This, after the loss of BIGLER, FITCH and others, by the unfortunate dissensions of the National Democratic Party in their States. Mr. LINCOLN cannot appoint an officer without the consent of the Senate—he cannot form a Cabinet without the same consent. He will be in the condition of GEORGE III., (the embodiment of Toryism,) who had to ask the Whigs to appoint his Ministers, and was compelled to receive a Cabinet utterly opposed to his views; and so Mr. LINCOLN will be compelled to ask of the Senate to choose for him a Cabinet, if the Democracy of that body choose to put him on such terms. He will be compelled to do this or let the Government stop, if the National Democratic men—for that is their name at the North—the conservative men in the Senate, should so determine. Then, how can Mr. LINCOLN obtain a Cabinet which would aid him, or allow him to violate the Constitution?

Why then, I say, should we disrupt the ties of this Union when his hands are tied, when he can do nothing against us? I have heard it mooted that no man in the State of Georgia, who is true to her interests, could hold office under Mr. LINCOLN. But, I ask, who appoints to office? Not the President alone; the Senate has to concur. No man can be appointed without the consent of the Senate. Should any man then refuse to hold office that was given to him by a Democratic Senate? [Mr. TOOMBS interrupted, and said if the Senate was Democratic it was for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.] Well, then, continued Mr. S., I apprehend no man could be justly considered untrue to the interests of Georgia, or incur any disgrace, if the interests of Georgia required it, to hold an office under which a Breckinridge Senate had given him, even though Mr. LINCOLN should be President. [Prolonged applause, mingled with interruptions.]

I trust, my countrymen, you will be still and silent. I am addressing your good sense. I am giving you my views in a calm and dispassionate manner, and if any of you differ with me, you can on any other occasion give your views as I am doing now, and let reason and true patriotism decide between us. In my judgment, I say, under such circumstances, there would be no possible disgrace for a Southern man to hold office. No man will be suffered to be appointed, I have no doubt, who is not true to the Constitution, if Southern Senators are true to their trusts, as I cannot permit myself to doubt that they will be.

My honorable friend who addressed you last night, (Mr. TOOMBS,) and to whom I listened with the profoundest attention, asks if we would submit to Black Republican rule? I say to you and to him, as a Georgian, I never would submit to any Black Republican *aggression* upon our constitutional rights. I will never consent myself, as much as I admire this Union for the glories of the past, or the blessings of the present, as much as it has done for the people of all these States, as much as it has done for civilization, as much as the hopes of the world hang upon it, I would never submit to aggression upon my rights to maintain it longer; and if they cannot be maintained in the Union, standing on the Georgia platform, where I have stood from the time of its adoption, I would be in favor of disrupting every tie which binds the States together.

I will have equality for Georgia and for the citizens of Georgia in this Union, or I will look for new safeguards elsewhere. This is my position. The only question now, is can they be secured in the Union. That is what I am counselling with you to-night about. Can it be secured? In my judgment it may be, but it may not be; but let us do all we can, so that in the future, if the worst come, it may never be said we were negligent in doing our duty to the last.

My countrymen, I am not of those who believe this Union has been a curse up to this time. True men, men of integrity, entertain different views from me on this subject. I do not question their right to do so; I would not impugn their motives in so doing. Nor will I undertake to say that this Government of our fathers is perfect. There is nothing perfect in this world of a human origin. Nothing connected with human nature, from man himself to any of his works. You may select the wisest and best men for your Judges, and yet how many defects are there in the administration of justice? You may select the wisest and best men for your legislators, and yet how many defects are apparent in your laws? And it is so in our Government.

But that this Government of our fathers, with all its defects, comes nearer the objects of all good Governments than any other on the face of the earth, is my settled conviction. Contrast it now with any on the face of the earth. [England, said Mr. TOOMBS.] STEPHENS—England, my friend says. Well, that is the next best, I grant; but I think we have improved upon England. Statesmen tried their apprentice hand on the Government of England, and then ours was made. Ours sprung from that, avoiding many of its defects, taking most of the good and leaving out many of its errors, and from the whole constructing and building up this model Republic—the best which the history of the world gives any account of.

Compare, my friends, this Government with that of Spain, Mexico, the South American Republics, Germany, Ireland. Are there any sons of that down-trodden nation here to-night?—Prussia, or if you travel further East, to Turkey or China. Where will you go, following the sun in its circuit round our globe, to find a Government that better protects the liberties of its people, and secures to them the blessings we enjoy? [Applause.] I think that one of the evils that beset us is a surfeit of liberty, an exuberance of the priceless blessings for which we are ungrateful. We listened to my honorable friend who addressed you last night (Mr. TOOMBS) as he recounted the evils of this Government.

The first was the fishing bounties, paid mostly to the sailors of New-England. Our friend stated that forty-eight years of our Government was under the administration of Southern Presidents. Well, these fishing bounties began under the rule of a Southern President, I believe. No one of them during the whole forty-eight years ever set his Administration against the principle or policy of them. It is not for me to say whether it was a wise policy in the beginning; it probably was not, and I have nothing to say in its defence. But the reason given for it was to encourage our young men to go to sea and learn to manage ships. We had at the time but a small navy. It was thought best to encourage a class of our people to become acquainted with seafaring life; to become sailors; to man our naval ships. It requires practice to walk the deck of a ship, to pull the ropes, to furl the sails, to go aloft, to climb the mast; and it was thought, by offering this bounty, a nursery might be formed in which young men would become perfected in these arts, and it applied to one section of the country as well as to any other.

The result of this was that in the war of 1812 our sailors, many of whom came from this nursery, were equal to any that England brought against us. At any rate, no small part of the glories of that war were gained by the veteran tars of America, and the object of these bounties was to foster that branch of the national defence. My opinion is that whatever may have been the reason at first, this bounty ought to be discontinued—the reason for it at first no longer exists. A bill for this object did pass the Senate the last Congress I was in, to which my honorable friend contributed greatly, but it was not reached in the House of Representatives. I trust that he will yet see that he may with honor continue his connection with the Government, and that his eloquence, unrivaled in the Senate, may hereafter, as heretofore, be displayed in having this bounty, so obnoxious to him, repealed and wiped off from the statute-book.

The next evil that my friend complained of was the Tariff. Well, let us look at that for a moment. About the time I commenced noticing public matters, this question was agitating the country almost as fearfully as the slave question now is. In 1832, when I was in college, South Carolina was ready to nullify or secede from the Union on this account. And what have we seen? The Tariff no longer distracts the public councils. Reason has triumphed! The present Tariff was voted for by Massachusetts and South Carolina. The lion and the lamb lay down together—every man in the Senate and House from Massachusetts and South Carolina, I think, voted for it, as did my honorable friend himself. And if it be true, to use the figure of speech of my honorable friend, that every man in the North that works in iron and brass and wood has his muscle strengthened by the protection of the Government, that stimulant was given by his vote, and I believe every other Southern man. So we ought not to complain of that.

Mr. TOOMBS—The tariff assessed the duties.

Mr. STEPHENS—Yes, and Massachusetts with unanimity voted with the South to lessen them, and they were made just as low as Southern men asked them to be, and that is the rates they are now at. If reason and argument, with experience, produced such changes in the sentiments of Massachusetts from 1832 to 1857, on the subject of the Tariff, may not like changes be effected there by the same means—reason and argument, and appeals to patriotism on the present vexed question; and who can say that by 1875 or 1890 Massachusetts may not vote with South Carolina and Georgia upon all those questions that now distract the country, and threaten its peace and existence. I believe in the power and efficiency of truth, in the omnipotence of truth, and its ultimate triumph when properly wielded. [Applause.]

Another matter of grievance alluded to by my honorable friend was the navigation laws. This policy was also commenced under the Administration of one of these Southern Presidents who ruled so well, and has been continued through all of them since. The gentleman's views of the policy of these laws and my own do not disagree. We occupied the same ground in relation to them in Congress. It is not my purpose to defend them now. But it is proper to state some matters connected with their origin.

One of the objects was to build up a commercial American marine by giving American bottoms the exclusive carrying trade between our own ports. This is a great aim of national power. This object was accomplished. We have now an amount of shipping, not only coastwise, but to foreign countries, which puts us in the front rank of the nations of the world. England can no longer be styled the Mistress of the Seas. What American is not proud of the result? Whether those laws should be continued is another question. But one thing is certain: no President, Northern or Southern, has ever yet recommended their repeal. And my friend's efforts to get them repealed were met with but little favor, North or South.

These, then, were the true main grievances or grounds of complaint against the general system of our Government and its workings—I mean the administration of the Federal Government. As to the acts of the Federal States, I shall speak presently, but these three were the main ones used against the common head. Now suppose it be admitted that all of these are evils in the system, do they overbalance and outweigh the advantages and great good which this same Government affords in a thousand innumerable ways that cannot be estimated? Have we not at the South, as well as the North, grown great, prosperous and happy under its operation? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid progress in the development of wealth, and all the material resources of national power and greatness as the Southern States have under the General Government, notwithstanding all its defects?

Mr. TOOMBS—In spite of it.

Mr. STEPHENS—My honorable friend says we have, in spite of the General Government, that without it I suppose he thinks we might have done as well or perhaps better than we have done this in spite of it. That may be, and it may not be, but the great fact that we have grown great and powerful under the Government as it exists, there is no conjecture or speculation about that; it stands out bold, high and prominent, like your Stone Mountain to which the gentleman alluded in illustrating home facts in his record—this great fact of our unrivaled prosperity in the Union as it is admitted—whether all this is in spite of the Government—whether we of the South would have been better off without the Government—is, to say the least, problematical. On the one side we can only put the fact against speculation and conjecture on the other. But even as a question of speculation I differ with my distinguished friend.

What we would have lost in border wars without the Union, or what we have gained simply by the peace it has secured, no estimate can be made of. Our foreign trade, which is the foundation of all our prosperity, has the protection of the navy, which drove the pirates from the waters near our coast, where they had been buccaneering for centuries before, and might have been still had it not been for the American Navy under the command of such spirits as Commodore PORTER. Now that the coast is clear, that our commerce flows freely outwardly, we cannot well estimate how it would have been under other circumstances. The influence of the Government on us is like that of the atmosphere around us. Its benefits are so silent and unseen that they are seldom thought of or appreciated.

We seldom think of the single element of oxygen in the air we breathe, and yet let this simple unseen and unfelt agent be withdrawn, this life-giving element be taken away from this all pervading fluid around us, and what instant and appalling changes would take place in all organic creation!

It may be that we are all that we are in "spite of the General Government," but it may be that without it we should have been far different from what we are now. It is true there is no equal part of the earth with natural resources superior perhaps to ours. That portion of this country known as the Southern States, stretching from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is fully equal to the picture drawn by the honorable and eloquent Senator last night, in all natural capacities. But how many ages and centuries passed before these capacities were developed to reach this advanced stage of civilization? There these same hills, rich in ore, same rivers, same valleys and plains, are as they have been since they came from the hand of the Creator, uneducated and uncivilized man roamed over them for how long no history informs us.

It was only under our institutions that they could be developed. Their development is the result of the enterprise of our people under operations of the Government and institutions under which we have lived. Even our people without these never would have done it. The organization of society has much to do with the development of the natural resources of any country or any land. The institutions of a people, political and moral, are the matrix in which the germ of their organic structure quickens into life—takes root and developes in form, nature and character. Our institutions constitute the basis, the matrix, from which spring all our characteristics of development and greatness. Look at Greece. There is the same fertile soil, the same blue sky, the same inlets and harbors, the same Egean, the same Olympus; there is the same land where HOMER sung, where PERICLES spoke; it is in nature the same old Greece—but it is living Greece no more. [Applause.]

Descendants of the same people inhabit the country; yet what is the reason of this mighty difference? In the midst of present degradation we see the glorious fragments of ancient works of art—temples with ornaments and inscriptions that excite wonder and admiration—the remains of a once high order of civilization which have outlived the language they spoke—upon them all Ichabod is written—their glory has departed. Why is this so? I answer, their institutions have been destroyed. These were but the fruits of their forms of Government, the matrix from which their grand development sprung, and when once the institutions of a people have been destroyed, there is no earthly power that can bring back the Promethean spark to kindle them here again, any more than in that ancient land of eloquence, poetry and song. [Applause.]

The same may be said of Italy. Where is Rome, once the mistress of the world? There are the same seven hills now, the same soil, the same natural resources; nature is the same, but what a ruin of human greatness meets the eye of the traveler throughout the length and breadth of that most down-trodden land! Why have not the people of that Heaven-favored clime the spirit that animated their fathers? Why this sad difference?

It is the destruction of her institutions that has caused it; and, my countrymen, if we shall in an evil hour rashly pull down and destroy those institutions which the patriotic band of our fathers labored so long and so hard to build up, and which have done so much for us and the world, who can venture the prediction that similar results will not ensue? Let us avoid it if we can. I trust the spirit is amongst us that will enable us to do it. Let us not rashly try the experiment, for if it fails as it did in Greece and Italy and in the South American Republics, and in every other place, wherever liberty is once destroyed, it may never be restored to us again. [Applause.]

There are defects in our Government, errors in administration, and shortcomings of many kinds, but in spite of these defects and errors, Georgia has grown to be a great State. Let us pause here a moment. In 1850 there was a great crisis, but not so fearful as this, for of all I have ever passed through, this is the most perilous, and requires to be met with the greatest calmness and deliberation.

There were many amongst us in 1850 zealous to go at once out of the Union, to disrupt every tie that binds us together. Now do you believe, had that policy been carried out at that time, we would have been the same great people that we are to-day? It may be that we would, but have you any assurance of that fact? Would you have made the same advancement, improvement and progress in all that constitutes material wealth and prosperity that we have?

I notice in the Comptroller-General's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670,000,000 and upwards, an amount not far from double that it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that for the last ten years the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly if not quite doubled. The same may be said of our advance in education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that had we regarded the earnest but misguided patriotic advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? I think not. Well then, let us be careful now before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort. I know that there are friends whose patriotism I do not intend to question, who think this Union a curse, and that we would be better off without it. I do not so think; if we can bring about a correction of these evils which threaten—and I am not without hope that this may yet be done—this appeal to go out, with all the provisions for good that accompany it, I look upon as a great, and I fear a fatal temptation.

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges, I think, in the face of such an exhibition, if we can without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to—let us not too readily yield to this temptation—do so. Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They in an evil hour yielded—instead of becoming gods they only saw their own nakedness.

I look upon this country with our institutions as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—instead of becoming gods, we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension. Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein.

I come now to the main question put to me, and on which my counsel has been asked. That is what the present Legislature should do in view of the dangers that threaten us, and the wrongs that have been done us by several of our confederate States in the Union, by the acts of their Legislatures nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and in direct disregard of their constitutional obligations. What I shall say will not be in the spirit of dictation. It will be simply my own judgment for what it is worth. It proceeds from a strong conviction that according to it our rights, interests and honor—our present safety and future security can be maintained without yet looking to the last resort, the "*ultima ratio regum*." That should not be looked to until all else fails. That may come. On this point I am hopeful, but not sanguine. But let us use every patriotic effort to prevent it while there is ground for hope.

If any view that I may present, in your judgment, be inconsistent with the best interests of Georgia, I ask you, as patriots, not to regard it. After hearing me and others whom you have advised with, act in the premises according to your own conviction of duty as patriots. I speak now particularly to the members of the Legislature present. There are, as I have said, great dangers ahead. Great dangers may come from the election I have spoken of. If the policy of Mr. LINCOLN and his Republican associates shall be carried out, or attempted to be carried out, no man in Georgia will be more willing or ready than myself to defend our rights, interest and honor at every hazard, and to the last extremity. [Applause.]

What is this policy? It is in the first place, to exclude us by an act of Congress from the Territories with our slave property. He is for using the power of the General Government against the extension of our institutions. Our position on this point is and ought to be, at all hazards, for perfect equality between all the States and the citizens of all the States in the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States. If Congress should exercise its power against this, then I am for standing where Georgia planted herself in 1850. These were plain propositions which were then laid down in her celebrated Platform as sufficient for the disruption of the Union if the occasion should ever come; on these Georgia has declared that she will go out of the Union; and for these she would be justified by the nations of the earth in so doing.

I say the same; I said it then; I say it now, if Mr. LINCOLN's policy should be carried out. I have told you that I do not think his bare election sufficient cause; but if his policy should be carried out in violation of any of the principles set forth in the Georgia Platform, that would be such an act of aggression which ought to be met as therein provided for. If his policy shall be carried out in repealing or modifying the Fugitive Slave law so as to weaken its efficacy, Georgia has declared that she will in the last resort disrupt the ties of the Union, and I say so too. I stand upon the Georgia Platform, and upon every plank, and say if those aggressions therein provided for take place, I say to you and to the people of Georgia, keep your powder dry and let your assailants then have lead, if need be. [Applause.] I would wait for an act of aggression. This is my position.

Now, upon another point, and that the most difficult and deserving your most serious consideration, I will speak. That is the course which this State should pursue towards these Northern States, which by their legislative acts have attempted to nullify the Fugitive Slave law. I know that in some of these States their acts pretend to be based upon the principles set forth in the case of PRIGG against Pennsylvania; that decision did proclaim the doctrine that the State officers are not bound to carry out the provisions of a law of Congress—that the Federal Government cannot impose duties upon State officials—that they must execute their own laws by their own officers. And this may be true. But still it is the duty of the States to deliver fugitive slaves, as well as the duty of the General Government to see that it is done.

Northern States, on entering into the Federal compact, pledged themselves to surrender such fugitives; and it is in disregard of their constitutional obligations that they have passed laws which even tend to hinder or obstruct the fulfilment of that obligation. They have violated their plighted faith; what ought we to do in view of this? That is the question. What is to be done? By the law of nations you would have a right to demand the carrying out of this article of agreement, and I do not see that it should be otherwise with respect to the States of this Union, and in case it be not done, we would, by these principles, have the right to commit acts of reprisal on these faithless Governments, and seize upon their property, or that of their citizens wherever found. The States of this Union stand upon the same footing with foreign nations in this respect. But by the law of nations we are equally bound, before proceeding to violent measures to set forth our grievances before the offending Government, to give them an opportunity to redress the wrong. Has our State yet done this? I think not.

Suppose it were Great Britain that had violated some compact of agreement with the General Government, what would be first done? In that case our Minister would be directed in the first instance to bring the matter to the attention of that Government, or a Commissioner be sent to that country to open negotiations with her, ask for redress, and it would only be argument and reason had been exhausted in vain that we should take the last resort of nations. That would be the course towards a foreign Government, and towards a member of this Confederacy I would recommend the same course.

Let us, therefore, not act hastily in this matter. Let your Committee on the State of the Republic make out a bill of grievances; let it be sent by the Governor to those faithless States, and if reason and argument shall be tried in vain—all shall fail to induce them to return to their constitutional obligations. I would be for retaliatory measures, such as the Governor has suggested to you. This mode of resistance in the Union is in our power. It might be effectual, and if, in the last resort, we would be justified in the eyes of nations, not only in separating from them, but by using force.

[Some one said the argument was already exhausted.]

Mr. STEPHENS continued—Some friend says that the argument is already exhausted. No, my friend, it is not. You have never called the attention of the Legislatures of those States to this subject, that I am aware of. Nothing has ever been done before this year. The attention of our own people has been called to this subject lately.

Now, then, my recommendation to you would be this. In view of all these questions of difficulty, let a convention of the people of Georgia be called, to which they may be all referred. Let the sovereignty of the people speak. Some think that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is cause sufficient to dissolve the Union. Some think those other grievances are sufficient to dissolve the same, and that the Legislature has the power thus to act, and ought thus to act. I have no hesitancy in saying that the Legislature is not the proper body to sever our Federal relations, if that necessity should arise. An honorable and distinguished gentleman, the other night, (Mr. T. R. R. COBB,) advised you to take this course—not to wait to hear from the cross-roads and groceries. I say to you, you have no power so to act.

You must refer this question to the people and you must wait to hear from the men at the cross-roads and even the groceries; for the people in this country, whether at the cross-roads or the groceries, whether in cottages or palaces, are all equal, and they are the sovereigns in this country. Sovereignty is not in the Legislature. We, the people, are the sovereigns. I am one of them and have a right to be heard, and so has any other citizen of the State. You legislators, I speak it respectfully, are but our servants. You are the servants of the people, and not their masters. Power resides with the people in this country.

The great difference between our country and all others, such as France and England and Ireland, is that here there is popular sovereignty, while their sovereignty is exercised by Kings and favored classes. This principle of popular sovereignty, however much derided lately, is the foundation of our institutions. Constitutions are but the channels through which the popular will may be expressed. Our Constitution came from the people. They made it, and they alone can rightfully unmake it.

Mr. TOOMBS—I am afraid of Conventions.

Mr. STEPHENS—I am not afraid of any Convention legally chosen by the people. I know no way to decide great questions affecting fundamental laws except by representatives of the people. The Constitution of the United States was made by the representatives of the people. The Constitution of the State of Georgia was made by representatives of the people chosen at the ballot-box. But do not let the question which comes before the people be put to them in the language of my honorable friend who addressed you last night. Will you submit to abolition rule or resist?

Mr. TOOMBS—I do not wish the people to be cheated.

Mr. STEPHENS—Now, my friends, how are we going to cheat the people by calling on them to elect delegates to a Convention to decide all these questions without any dictation or direction? Who proposes to cheat the people by letting them speak their own untrameled views in the choice of their ablest and best men, to determine upon all these matters, involving their peace.

I think the proposition of my honorable friend had a considerable smack of unfairness, not to say cheat. He wished to have no Convention, but for the Legislature to submit their vote to the people submission to abolition rule or resistance? Now, who in Georgia, would vote "submission to abolition rule?" [Laughter.]

Is putting such a question to the people to vote on a fair way of getting an expression of the popular will on all these questions? I think not. Now who in Georgia is going to submit to abolition rule?

Mr. TOOMBS—The Convention will.

Mr. STEPHENS—No, my friend, Georgia will never do it. The Convention will never secede from the Georgia Platform. Under that there can be no Abolition rule in the General Government. I am not afraid to trust the people in Convention upon this and all questions. Besides, the Legislature were not elected for such a purpose. They came here to do their duty as legislators. They have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. They did not come here to disrupt this Government. I am therefore for submitting all these questions to a Convention of the people. Submit the question to the people, whether they would submit to Abolition rule or resist, and then let the Legislature act upon that vote? Such a course would be an insult to the people. They would have to eat their platform, ignore their past history, blot out their records, and take steps backwards, if they should do this. I have never eaten my record or words, and never will.

But how will it be under this arrangement if they should vote to resist, and the Legislature should reassemble with this vote as their instructions? Can any man tell what sort of resistance will be meant? One man would say secede; another pass retaliatory measures; these are measures of resistance against wrong—legitimate and right—and there would be as many different ideas as there are members on this floor. Resistance don't mean secession—that in no proper sense of the term is resistance. Believing that the times require action, I am for presenting the question fairly to the people, for calling together an untrammeled Convention, and presenting all the questions to them whether they will go out of the Union, or what course of resistance in the Union they may think best, and then let the Legislature act, when the people in their majesty are heard, and I tell you now, whatever that Convention does, I hope and trust our people will abide by. I advise the calling of a Convention with the earnest desire to preserve the peace and harmony of the State. I should dislike above all things to see violent measures adopted or a disposition to take the sword in hand, by individuals, without the authority of law.

My honorable friend said last night, "I ask you to give me the sword, for if you do not give it to me, as God lives, I will take it myself."

Mr. TOOMBS—I will. [Applause on the other side.]

Mr. STEPHENS—I have no doubt that my honorable friend feels as he says. It is only his excessive ardor that makes him use such an expression; but this will pass off with the excitement of the hour. When the people in their majesty shall speak, I have no doubt that he will bow to their will whatever it may be, upon the "sober second thought." [Applause.]

Should Georgia determine to go out of the Union, I speak for one, though my views might not agree with them, whatever the result may be, I shall bow to the will of her people. Their cause is my cause, and their destiny is my destiny; and I trust this will be the ultimate course of all. The greatest curse that can befall a free people is civil war.

But, as I said, let us call a Convention of the people; let all these matters be submitted to it, and when the will of a majority of the people has thus been expressed, the whole State will present one unanimous voice in favor of whatever may be demanded; for I believe in the power of the people to govern themselves when wisdom prevails and passion is silent.

Look at what has already been done by them for their advancement in all that ennobles man. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. Look abroad from one extent of the country to the other, contemplate our greatness. We are now among the first nations of the earth. Shall it be said, then, that our institutions, founded upon principles of self-government, are a failure?

Thus far it is a noble example, worthy of imitation. The gentleman, Mr. COBB, the other night said it had proven a failure. A failure in what? In growth. Look at our expanse in national power. Look at our population and increase in all that makes a people great. A failure? Why we are the admiration of the civilized world, and present the brightest hopes of mankind.

Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles. [Prolonged applause.]

No, there is no failure of this Government yet. We have made great advancement under the Constitution, and I cannot but hope that we shall advance higher still. Let us be true to our cause.

Now when this Convention assembles, if it shall be called, as I hope it may, I would say in my judgment, without dictation, for I am conferring with you freely and frankly, and it is thus that I give my views, it should take into consideration all those questions which distract the public mind; should view all the grounds of secession so far as the election of Mr. LINCOLN is concerned, and I have no doubt they would say that the constitutional election of no man is a sufficient cause to break up the Union, but that the State should wait until he at least does some unconstitutional act.

Mr. TOOMBS—Commit some overt act.

Mr. STEPHENS—No, I did not say that. The word overt is a sort of technical term connected with treason, which has come to us from the mother country, and it means an open act of rebellion. I do not see how Mr. LINCOLN can do this unless he should levy war upon us. I do not therefore use the word overt. I do not intend to wait for that. But I use the word unconstitutional act, which our people understand much better, and which expresses just what I mean. But as long as he conforms to the Constitution he should be left to exercise the duties of his office.

In giving this advice I am but sustaining the Constitution of my country, and I do not thereby become a Lincoln Aid man either, [applause,] but a Constitutional Aid man. But this matter the Convention can determine.

As to the other matter, I think we have a right to pass retaliatory measures, provided they be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and I think they can be made such. But whether it would be wise for this Legislature to do this now is the question. To the Convention, in my judgment, this matter ought to be referred. Before we commit reprisals on New-England we should exhaust every means of bringing about a peaceful solution of the question.

Thus did Gen. JACKSON in the case of the French. He did not recommend reprisals until he had treated with France, and got her to promise to make indemnification, and it was only on her refusal to pay the money which she had promised that he recommended reprisals. It was after negotiation had failed. I do think, therefore, that it would be best before going to extreme measures with our confederate States, to make presentation of our demands, to appeal to their reason and judgment to give us our rights. Then, if reason should not triumph, it will be time enough to commit reprisals, and we should be justified in the eyes of a civilized world. At least let the States know what your grievances are, and if they refuse, as I said, to give us our rights under the Constitution of our country, I should be willing as a last resort to sever the ties of this Union. [Applause.]

My own opinion is that if this course be pursued, and they are informed of the consequences of refusal, these States will secede, but if they should not, then let the consequences be with them, and let the responsibility of the consequences rest upon them. Another thing I would have that Convention to do. Reaffirm the Georgia Platform with an additional plank in it. Let that plank be the fulfillment of the obligation on the part of those States to repeal these obnoxious laws as a condition of our remaining in the Union. Give them time to consider it, and I would ask all States South to do the same thing.

I am for exhausting all that patriotism can demand before taking the last step. I would invite, therefore, South Carolina to a conference. I would ask the same of all the other Southern States, so that if the evil has got beyond our control, which God, in his mercy, grant may not be the case, let us not be divided among ourselves—[cheers,]—but, if possible, secure the united coöperation of all the Southern States; and then, in the face of the civilized world, we may justify our action; and, with the wrong all on the other side, we can appeal to the God of battles to aid us in our cause. [Loud applause.] But let us not do anything in which any portion of our people may charge us with rash or hasty action. It is certainly a matter of great importance to tear this Government asunder. You were not sent here for that purpose. I would wish the whole South to be united if this is to be done; and I believe if we pursue the policy which I have indicated, this can be effected.

In this way our sister Southern States can be induced to act with us, and I have but little doubt that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the other Western States, will compel their legislatures to recede from their hostile attitude if the others do not. Then with these we would go on without New-England if she chose to stay out.

A VOICE IN THE ASSEMBLY—We will kick them out.

Mr. STEPHENS—I would not kick them out. But if they chose to stay out they might. I think moreover that these Northern States being principally engaged in manufactures, would find that they had as much interest in the Union under the Constitution as we, and that they would return to their constitutional duty—this would be my hope. If they should not, and if the Middle States and Western States do not join us, we should at least have an undivided South. I am as you clearly perceive for maintaining the Union as it is, if possible. I will exhaust every means thus to maintain it with an equality in it. My principles are these:

First, the maintenance of the honor, the rights, the equality, the security, and the glory of my native State in the Union; but if these cannot be maintained in the Union, then I am for their maintenance, at all hazards, out of it. Next to the honor and glory of Georgia, the land of my birth, I hold the honor and glory of our common country. In Savannah I was made to say by the reporters, who very often make me say things which I never did, that I was first for the glory of the whole country, and next for that of Georgia.

I said the exact reverse of this. I am proud of her history, of her present standing. I am proud even of her motto, which I would have duly respected at the present time by all her sons—Wisdom, Justice and Moderation. I would have her rights and that of the Southern States maintained now upon these principles. Her position now is just what it was in 1850, with respect to the Southern States. Her platform then has been adopted by most, if not all the other Southern States. Now I would add but one additional plank to that platform, which I have stated, and one which time has shown to be necessary.

If all this fails, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty and all that patriotism could require.

Mr. STEPHENS continued for some time on other matters, which are omitted, and then took his seat amidst great applause.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SERENADE TO HON. EDMUND RUFFIN.

On Friday evening last Hon. EDMUND RUFFIN was serenaded at Charleston. After alluding to the promptness with which the Legislature had met the crisis and congratulating his hearers that Georgia had moved, and that there were signs that Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina would soon take part in seceding, Mr. RUFFIN said:

"As to Virginia, would to God I could give you a better account; but there are many reasons that do not influence you why the border States should hesitate before taking this step. He had pressed these matters upon his countrymen, but thousands were of the opinion that Virginia would be the battle ground. That was not my opinion, however. All these efforts in Virginia were to save the Union. The Union is gone already virtually. [Applause.] If five or six States seceded, as there was every reason to believe they would, the Union was not only gone, but its repair was perfectly hopeless. [Applause.] The question had been changed. The question in Virginia would not be Union or disunion, but it would be, will you go to the North, your enemies, or will you go to the South, your friends? My friends, *I venture to affirm that Virginia will not hesitate then.* I would pledge my life for it, although I have already pledged what is perhaps almost as dear as life. And if Virginia remains in the Union, under the domination of this infamous, low, vulgar tyranny of Black Republicanism, and there is one other State in the Union that has bravely thrown off the yoke, I will seek my domicil in that State and abandon Virginia forever. [Loud applause.] *If Virginia will not act as South Carolina, I have no longer a home, and I am a banished man.* [Applause.] I hope, gentlemen, that my friends will excuse me from talking any longer. But I will say, there is not one of you, young and ardent as most of you are, that has this cause more at heart than I have, or would make greater sacrifices to secure its success." [Loud and long-continued applause.]

CARD FROM SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT WEST POINT.

The annexed card appears in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*:

WEST POINT, Nov. 9, 1860.

Mr. EDITOR—*Sir*: From what we have seen and heard, South Carolina will undoubtedly, at an early period, redeem her assertions, take her destinies in her own hands, and proceed at once to organize for herself a new and separate Government, (a Government of which our beloved CALHOUN would approve were he with us at this time,) one in which the benefits are equally distributed to all.

Now we, her sons and representatives at the United States Military Academy at West Point, are eager to manifest our devotion and affection to her, and her present cause, so will we, simultaneous with her withdrawal, be found under the folds of her banner, fighting for liberty or equality.

Though the reception of a diploma here at the National Academy is certainly to be desired by all of us, yet we cannot so stifle our convictions of duty as to serve the remainder of our time here under such a man as Mr. LINCOLN as Commander-in-Chief, and to be subjected at all times to the orders of a Government the administration of which must be necessarily unfriendly to the Commonwealth which has, so far, preserved a spotless record, and of which we are justly proud.

We hereby swear to be true to her lone star in the present path of rectitude, and if, by chance, she goes astray, we will be with her still. All we desire is a field for making ourselves useful.

GEORGE N. REYNOLDS, HENRY S. FARLEY,
JNO. Y. WOFFORD, J. S. WEATHERBY,
JNO. R. BLOCKER, J. S. BOATWRIGHT,
JAS. H. HAMILTON.

GEORGIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 14th Mr. CULLENS, of Clay, introduced the following resolution into the House of Representatives:

Whereas, On account of the present grievances it is probable that some one or more of the Southern States will secede from the Union therefore

Resolved, That the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, be invested with full authority to employ the effective military forces of Georgia to resist the coercion, by the Federal authorities, of any sister Southern State that may secede from the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Wilkes, after a few remarks, in which he advocated the right of a State to secede, offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Provided, That it is not meant to resist the Federal Executive in enforcing the laws of the United States against individuals, or of a State admitting that a State as a State cannot be coerced.

Mr. RAGSDALE, of DeKalb, opposed the substitution, and moved to lay the substitute on the table for the balance of the session.

Mr. DELONEY advocated the resistance of LINCOLN, and the passage of the original resolution.

Mr. TATUM, of Dade, defined his position. *He believed his people to be opposed to secession.* As he was sent here as their representative, he therefore wished the people to have a chance to vote on it. So far as he was concerned, he thought that the time had come when patience ceased to be a virtue.

An attempt was here made to adjourn by the enemies of the resolution, and on a test vote by yeas and nays, the yeas were 60 and nays 84.

The House then adjourned.

On the next day Mr. CULLENS again called up his resolution.

Mr. LESTER, of Cobb, said that he would be willing to take up the resolution if the gentleman would consent to postpone the whole matter to a Convention of the people.

Mr. CULLENS, of Clay, replied that he thought the people of Georgia had a right to the expression of opinion by this Legislature. Was the principle of State rights and State sovereignty the proper one? If so, why are we muzzled and cannot say so? For one, he desired to see if this Legislature would vote for consolidation.

Mr. McDONALD, of Murray, thought that he was not sent here to waste time in the discussion, and objected to it.

Mr. LEWIS, of Hancock, said that he was an advocate of the principles enunciated in this resolution, but he would inform the House that a request had been signed by every one of the Joint Committee on the State of the Republic to the leading statesmen of the State, now present at the capitol, to get them to unite on some plan by which we can all unite in the same policy. No answer had as yet been received. *He was opposed to any action until that time*, and hoped the friends of the resolution would permit it to lie on the table; which course was adopted, without opposition.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. HARRIS, of Worth, moved that the bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of Georgia be taken up.

The bill was taken up, and, after a very interesting discussion between several Senators, all breathing the spirit of the special message of Gov. BROWN, "a million for defence, and not a cent for tribute," was *passed unanimously*. The Senate then adjourned.

The Savannah *Republican* continues to urge its proposal for a National Convention. It replies to objections advanced by the Savannah *News* and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that the decision of the Convention might be binding or not, as the parties should elect, and that the movement could not be regarded as a petition to the North. It says, further, that the circumstances of LINCOLN's election "leave a ground for hope that many, very many—perhaps enough, when combined with the opposition at the North, to constitute a majority—voted for him without sympathy for any one of his aggressive opinions." Some, it claims, voted for him because they believed him conservative, while others considered their manhood involved by the threats uttered at the South. Then it adds: "What a difference we see between their social and their political bearing towards us! Is the former the demonstration of a people who scorn and despise us? Let those who have experience in the premises answer the question." If Massachusetts would give so large a majority for one who had proclaimed that the South was entitled to a Fugitive Slave law under the Constitution, the *Republican* thinks that there is even hope that she may repeal the obnoxious laws nullifying the statute. The *Republican* says that "the great argument for the Convention is, that it is practicable in spite of the random assertions to the contrary—that if successful, it will bring peace to a great, glorious but distracted and disunited people; and should it prove a failure, the result will banish all present differences, and unite all the States of the South in a common cause."

MILITARY CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

JOHN W. ANDERSON, President of the Military Convention, has transmitted to the Legislature of Georgia the resolutions adopted by the body which he represents:

The *first* resolution approves the raising of $1,000,000 as a military fund:

The *second* recommends the establishment of an armory:

The *third* calls for the organization of the State militia:

The *fourth* recommends the equipping of an army of —— men:

The *fifth*, that all armories and military supplies be placed under the supervision of an ordnance department:

The *sixth* suggests the propriety of encouraging the formation of artillery companies:

The *seventh* recommends that each artillery company be provided with a battery of six rifled cannon, and that the cavalry companies be equipped with revolvers and carbines:

The *eighth* pledges support to home manufactures, and the whole series concludes as follows:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Volunteer Soldiery of the State, believe that Georgia can no longer remain in the Union consistently with her safety and best interests; and whereas, her secession, if determined on, may possibly result in a resort to arms, therefore

Resolved, That we do hereby cheerfully tender our services to the Governor of Georgia whenever required.

ALABAMA.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION AND THE CRISIS.

The last act of the Alabama Baptist Convention on Monday night, the 12th inst., was the unanimous passing of the following paper. The document was presented to the Convention by Rev. B. MANLY, D. D., and seconded by Rev. W. V. CHILTON. The *Southern Baptist* says: "After the paper was read a few remarks were made, and prayer was offered, all rose from their knees and voted unanimously, members of the Convention, the congregation, women as well as men. Northern fanatics will see ere long whether the South will live in a Union under Black Republican rule."

"The members of the Baptist State Convention of Alabama, though assembled for different purposes, find ourselves together at a moment when issues of the most grave and serious character are brought upon the country. While possessing no authority to pledge or bind the churches or religious bodies we represent, and expressly disclaiming any wish in any form to do so,—we are constrained, as men, as citizens, as Christians, to give full place in our hearts to the love of country.

Standing aloof, for the most part, from political parties and contests, our retired and quiet position does not exclude the profound conviction, based on a long and unquestionable series of facts, that the union of States in this Confederacy has failed, in important particulars, to answer the purposes for which it was created. From the Administration of the Federal Government, as things are,—especially with reference to our peculiar property recognized by the Constitution, we can no longer hope for justice, protection, or safety.

We have supposed ourselves entitled to equality of rights, as citizens of this Republic. We are not willing to surrender them,—even at the risk of life and all we hold most dear.

While, as yet, no particular mode of relief is before us, on which to express an opinion,—we are constrained, before separating to our several homes, to declare to our brethren and fellow-citizens, before mankind and before our God,—that we hold ourselves subject to the call of proper authority in defence of the sovereignty and independence of the State of Alabama, and of her right, as a sovereignty, to withdraw from this Union, and to make any arrangement which her people, in constitutional assemblies, may deem best, for securing their rights. And, in this declaration, *we heartily, deliberately, unanimously and solemnly unite*."

The Montgomery *Mail* reports a meeting which was held in that city on the 11th, at which Gov. MOORE was present. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the authority and control of the Northern sectional Abolition party, calling itself Republican, which has lately elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, over the institutions, rights and liberties of the people of Alabama, or any other slaveholding State of the South, would be ruinous! That such ruinous authority and control is not to be submitted to, but can only be effectually resisted by *separate State action*; that we are in favor of such separate State action, and without any further delay than may be necessary, by the most prompt and available means, to procure a free and fraternal consultation among the peoples and authorities of the respective slaveholding States, entered into and conducted under the patriotic hope that such consultation will result in the general conclusion, on the part of the peoples of the slaveholding States, that it is not fit or safe that they or any of them should be subject to the control of any Government, the destinies of which are in the hands of said Sectional Abolition party.

VIRGINIA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bath County without distinction of party, was held at the Court-house on the 13th inst., at which WILLIAM McCLINTIC presided and CHARLES R. McDONALD acted as Secretary. A committee of five, appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We deeply regret the result of the late election by which ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of the State of Illinois, will become the next President of the United States, through the *exclusive* agency of a party wholly sectional and hostile to the peculiar institutions of the Southern portion of the Confederacy; and whereas, from the time of the nomination of the said LINCOLN down to the period of the election, it was proclaimed by Southern politicians, in public speeches and through newspapers, that his election would justify and necessarily lead to a dissolution of the Union; and whereas, even now several of the Southern States, through their Legislatures and public meetings, are taking the initiatory steps for a speedy separation or secession from the other States of the Union; and whereas, as much as we deplore the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and as loyal as we are to our Southern institutions, yet the calamitous consequences which would necessarily and inevitably result from secession or any other such act destructive of our form of Federal Government, would be of too startling a character to allow us to give our assent or countenance to any such movement; and whereas, in a Government like ours it is right and proper, on occasions such as the present *crisis* presents, that the *people* should speak out fearlessly and firmly; therefore in the exercise of that privilege, and in view of what we consider our duty, we, the people of Bath County, in public meeting assembled, for the purpose of expressing plainly and concisely our views and opinions in reference to the premises, adopt the following resolutions, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That we deplore the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency as a great national misfortune, and calculated greatly to impair the harmony of the Union, unless firmness should be tempered by moderation and forbearance on the part of the South as well as the North.

2. *Resolved*, That although we deplore the election of the said LINCOLN as a national misfortune, and hold ourselves prepared and determined to unite with the entire South in resisting by all constitutional means any and all such aggressions as he or the party that elected him may make or attempt to make upon the rights and property of the Southern States, yet we cannot and do not regard his election *as of itself under existing circumstances* sufficient cause for the *secession* of any one or more of the said States.

3. *Resolved*, That we have an unyielding attachment to our Federal Constitution and Union, and that we will adhere pertinaciously to both until they shall cease to be, as we have heretofore regarded them, the great palladium of our civil and religious freedom.

4. *Resolved*, That in our opinion we can more successfully resist Northern aggression within the Union than we can out of it, especially whilst we have a majority of both branches of the National Legislature in our favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States on the side of law and order.

5. *Resolved*, That whilst we are opposed to a dissolution of the Union or a secession of any one or more of the States *for causes now existing*, we wish it distinctly understood, and we accordingly declare that we do not and cannot look with the slightest degree of composure upon the abominable doctrine of the "*irrepressible conflict*" between free and slave labor, as proclaimed and acted upon by the Free States, nor upon that breach of *constitutional* and *national* faith on the part of the same States, which consists in their open and avowed obstruction of the execution of what is denominated the "Fugitive Slave Law," and that we shall continue to demand the enforcement of the one and resist the aggressive tendencies of the other.

6. *Resolved*, Considering as we do that the State of Virginia is as much interested in the perpetuity of the Federal Union as any other State, if not more so, we do most cordially and earnestly suggest that every county, city and town within her borders assemble in primary meetings and unite in proper efforts to avert the calamities of disunion or secession, and protesting, as we have done, against both disunion and secession for causes now existing.

7. *Resolved*, That whilst we adhere to the Union and the Constitution we are not opposed to, but recommend, all needful preparations for the resistance of future encroachments and aggressions and the defence of the rights of the South, whether the Union be preserved or destroyed.

8. *Resolved*, That, in view of future exigencies in regard to the objects of this meeting, our Chairman is hereby clothed with the power and the authority, whenever such exigencies shall arise, to call a public meeting of the people of this county, at the Court-house thereof, by public notice, to take such steps in relation thereto as they may deem right and proper.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Patriot* publishes a long letter from Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW. He suggests this remedy for the state of affairs now existing:

"Let the Governors of all the Southern States convene their Legislatures, to consider the emergency of the crisis. Let these Legislatures immediately appoint commissioners to confer with like commissioners, to be appointed by the other States. Let these commissioners agree and recommend back to their respective Legislatures the passage of laws as follows, viz.:

First—A REVENUE LAW—By the provisions of which, all goods manufactured in the Northern States, and all goods imported through Northern ports shall be taxed for State purposes, and *to the points of prohibition*.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in vol. 5 of Howard's Reports, page 505 and on, settled that the States have *this* power. Let these laws of the Southern States stand unrepealed as long as any Northern State retains upon its statute-book any law hostile to the Federal Constitution or to the rights of the South.

Second—Let each Southern State raise, organize, arm and thoroughly drill, ten, twenty or fifty thousand volunteers, and provide an ample supply of arms and munitions of war of every kind. This the States also have the Constitutional right to do.

Third—Let the Southern States *all* demand of the Northern a National Convention, for the reconsideration of the questions involved in the present *issue* between the North and the South; let this demand embrace an amendment of the Federal Constitution, by which it shall be declared—

Firstly—That no law shall ever be passed by Congress in any way affecting the rights of property in slaves as it now exists in the Southern States of the United States, except by the concurrent vote of the *entire* Senate.

Secondly—That the common Territories of the United States now held or hereafter to be acquired—shall be open to settlement by the citizens of all the States—that their property of every species—slaves included—shall be protected by the Federal Government—that neither Congress or any Territorial Legislature shall have power to pass any law (except to protect such property) affecting the rights of property in slaves therein—so long as such Territory shall remain under a Territorial organization. But that when the people thereof shall form and adopt a Constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union, they may, in such convention, settle the question of Slavery for themselves as they please.

Thirdly—That no amendment of the Federal Constitution shall ever be adopted, by which any of the rights therein secured to the slaveholder, shall be affected in any way—and that if any such amendment shall ever be adopted, it shall be *ipso facto*, a dissolution of the union of States, thereby remanding each State to its original sovereignty, as an independent nation.

Gen. PILLOW asserts that the Southern States have sufficient cause for war in view of the repeated aggressions by the North, but he thinks that if the Southern States will arm and prepare for maintaining their rights in the Union there is no need of their precipitate withdrawal from it.

The Memphis *Enquirer* says that the secession movement is "wrong end foremost," it proceeds from the politicians, when it should have started among the people. The same paper calls the attention of Secessionists to the fact that any government which they might form could command no respect, as precedent would be against its stability.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Raleigh *Register* concludes a leader with these words:

"South Carolina's movements are well calculated materially to impair the value of slaves in the States of North Carolina and Virginia. Slaves are going down in price every day, and we may expect soon to see South Carolinians and planters from the cotton States buying negroes in Virginia and this State at reduced prices. This is to be the *blessing* which North Carolina and Virginia are to derive from a Southern Confederacy!

Judge A. D. Longstreet publishes in the Columbia papers the first of a series of appeals to the South. "South Carolina," he says, "will certainly secede from the Union in a few months." He acknowledges the fact that the people of the State have been very restless under the rule of the General Government, but whether the cause of this is the "streak of French" which is in her people, the Revolutionary spirit which is not yet extinguished, or the love of State institutions, he cannot tell. In her legislative halls and the order maintained there, in her open-handed liberality, and in her crowded churches, the State may well take pride. These are all pledges that in her present course she will triumph, and Judge Longstreet adjures the people to bear up bravely under all misrepresentation, even though it may come from a quarter where they had a right to expect neutrality, if not sympathy and praise.

FROM BOSTON.

Financial Difficulties—John Brown Anniversary—The Approaching City Election—Berger, Billiards, and the Press—Mr. Burlingame's Defeat—Wide-Awakes—Secession.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

Boston has its panic! Not a regular New-York flare-up in Stock-markets, and a general smash-up of heavy men and their light attendants, but a deliberate, well-considered, and carefully-arranged financial crisis. We do not do things here as you do in Gotham; the old Money-Bags of State-street are not the speculative, risky operators of Wall-street; our most stupid "Bulls" seldom make a "bad" financial bull, and the "Bears" are seldom bitten. It is true, they do not make and lose fortunes in a single day, and a single hand at the "Boards," as do yours; they believe in the constant rolling of the stone. They may not be brilliant operators, but they are sure. To a Bostonian, 10 per cent. to-day is better than a prospect of 20 per cent. to-morrow. Notwithstanding all this, they have their "ups" and "downs;" their elongated, crystalized features present to-day the appearance of the sunny side of the rainbow, and to-morrow an indigo-bag cannot be compared to them. Their faces elongate and shorten with the rise and fall of stocks, and we have our panics only on a lesser scale. One of these blue streaks in the financial horizon made its first glimmering appearance on Saturday.

The banks began slowly, and with great caution, to contract their loans, and respectable old merchants and operators, who at other times could break an ordinary bank, failed to realize on their "paper." No one is alarmed as yet, the prevailing sense of insecurity and constant talk of "hard times" coming, are working sensibly upon finances. Money can scarcely be obtained at reasonable rates, stocks for the most part are declining, and the best paper is rejected. It does not arise from any scarcity of specie or funds, but from a simple desire to be on the safe side. Several houses doing Southern trade, I learn, will refuse their seceding customers who order, except the cash accompanies. The inability of many firms in this line to collect their dues of course has added much to the popular fear. We hope, however, and it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge here, that this little flurry will soon pass over, unless the New-York and Philadelphia operators get up a thorough and *bona fide* panic. It cannot, in any contingency, greatly effect Boston, as its money operations, capital, stocks and business is not expansive.

The John Brown Committee held a meeting last night to make arrangements for their public commemoration of the execution and death of JOHN BROWN at its anniversary next month. They have secured Tremont Temple, and will probably, if they persist in their purpose, create another panic in the financial world, and drive three or four more States out of the Union. WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FRED DOUGLASS, MONTGOMERY BLAIR and RALPH WALDO EMERSON are announced as some of the speakers. The exploits of these crazy fanatics disturb no one here, and we can really see no reason for the excitement they create abroad. They and their works amount to nothing, except to furnish capital for Southern fire-eaters, and texts for lugubrious and doleful editorials in the Boston *Courier* and New-York *Herald*. YANCEY spoke in Faneuil Hall recently to a crowded audience; why shouldn't they speak in Tremont Temple if they desire it?

The city election approaches and is exciting considerable comment and some political action. The present Mayor was a no-party man when elected, though we believe for the last two years he has voted the Republican ticket. It is generally understood that he retires this Fall. The Fusionists—for we have no Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas Parties in Boston now—have sat in secret conclave, but did nothing except to indicate their choice of candidate informally. J. M. WIGHTMAN, Esq., will probably be the man. He was an Old Line Whig, I believe; was run by the Democrats last year against Mr. LINCOLN, the present Mayor, and this year voted the Bell-Everett ticket. Truly a fit candidate for Fusion votes. The Republican Committee met to-night, but did nothing, and adjourned until Monday. The most prominent gentlemen named are Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of the Museum; Hon. PELEG W. CHANDLER, a prominent and able lawyer; F. B. CROWNINSHIELD, a gentleman of great business capacity and high standing; the latter two, probably, would not consent to run—Hon. NEWELL A. THOMPSON, auctioneer, and very popular throughout the city; E. S. TOBY, President of the Boston Board of Trade, and several other good gentlemen. For the first time since the advent of the Republican Party we expect to see a straight Republican City Ticket, without splits or disaffections; and, furthermore, they mean to beat Fusion so that it will not be heard of soon after the city election. It makes very little difference who gets the place, aside from politics, for Boston is particularly a law-abiding, God serving town; all the candidates named are capable and honest enough to be elected, and a bad one could not be.

BERGER gives the Press an exclusive exhibition of his billiard playing to-morrow. He is creating something of a panic among the billiard balls, cues and players

You are probably aware that Mr. BURLINGAME and his friends do not propose to contest the election of Mr. APPLETON, although strong grounds exist for such procedure It will come out one of these days, probably after the city election, exactly by what process Mr. BURLINGAME was defeated. There are those who know all about it, and will make the whole thing public by-and-bye. In some instances the record does not look well for prominent and leading men in the Republican Party of that District.

A large number of Wide-Awakes in Boston, who still retain their organizations, are preparing to join the grand Wide-Awake jubilee at Providence, Wednesday evening next. About one thousand will go to Providence.

The impression that South Carolina will attempt secession prevails quite generally here. No fears are entertained regarding any other Southern State. Although Massachusetts can well afford to dispense with the companionship of South Carolina, the doctrine of peaceable secession, or secession in any form, is universally repudiated.

From Arizona—Revolution in Sonora—Death of Jack Powers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

The revolution in Sonora progresses slowly, but with great destruction to life and property. About ten days since 200 Yaguies were killed by the Pesquiera troops under CACHORA. It appears that the party known as the Ganiora party, after they entered the State, received large additions to their force, until they numbered over two thousand men. An effort was made to bring on a fight at San Marchial, where CACHORA was posted with four hundred regulars. Failing in this, they took up their march to Hermosillo, PESQUIERA'S head-quarters, some seventy-five miles distant, intending to take possession of the city; they were followed by CACHORA, and as they were about to enter Hermosillo, the Yaguier portion of the command was attacked and two hundred killed—CACHORA entering the city. Great excesses and outrages were committed by the Yaguiers who are employed on the ranches as peons. Something like a dozen prominent rancheros were murdered. Many of the fine haciendas are abandoned. The condition of the country is deplorable indeed.

The noted JACK POWERS, formerly of California, was found dead in his house, a few miles from this place, on the 25th of last month. This POWERS was said in some way to have been connected with many of the murders committed during the existence of the Vigilance Committee, but managed to escape them. Afterwards the Governor offered a reward of $5,000 for him; he then left the State and settled in Sonora. About two months since he arrived here with several thousand dollars' worth of stock, and said he intended to settle here. It is generally supposed he was killed by Mexicans, yet many are of the opinion he died suddenly, he having been in poor health; others think he was killed by some persons having an old grudge against him, as parties in the country had made some such threats; he lived in a house alone.

It is said POWERS had a mother and sister residing in New-York. He followed the profession of a gambler in Sonora, and at one time had won a large amount. His estate is now thought of some value.

B.

Affairs at Key West.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

KEY WEST, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

The U. S. steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commanding MAFFIT, left this port on the 4th inst. for Havana and returned on the 7th. She leaves to-day for Pensacola, where she will undergo extensive repairs to her engines and boilers, which are in bad condition and pronounced unsafe. She will not be long absent from the station, and would not now leave it but for the urgent necessity of thorough repairs, and this can only be effected at some one of our navy yards, and Warrington being the nearest, is selected.

The mutineers of the ship *Champion*, Capt. NICHOLS, having been arrested by the American Consul at Havana, were given in charge of Lieut. MAFFIT, and by him brought over to this place and given up to the authorities. They have been examined by the Commissioners and fully committed for trial. The Judge of the District Court being absent, the case, together with that of the slavers *Wildfire*, *William*, &c., will not come up until his return.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. CRAVEN commanding, sailed from this station on a cruise along the Cuban coast, on the 9th. In the absence of the *Crusader* at Pensacola, and the *Waterwitch* at Philadelphia, the duty of watching the coast and boarding suspicious looking crafts will be performed by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. They will not be able to guard but a small extent of the Cuban waters, and the probabilities are that a large number of slaves will be landed this and next month.

Capt. M. C. MEIGS, U. S. Engineers, and lately in charge of the Capitol Extension and Washington Aqueduct, arrived in the steamer *Magnolia* from Pensacola, on the 7th inst. He has been ordered by the Secretary of War to relieve Capt. D. P. WOODBURY of the command of Fort Jefferson. The transfer of the Government property and works was made on the 10th, when Capt. WOODBURY left Garden Key for this place, and will return to Washington to-day in the New-Orleans steamer *Magnolia*.

PERSONAL.

—The Lancaster *Express* says: "We notice that a Washington correspondent now and then amuses himself by speculating in regard to the future home of President Buchanan—some positively asserting that after the fourth of March he will make his home in Virginia. To save the Washington letter-writer any further trouble on this point, we feel disposed to settle it by stating that Wheatland, the Mecca of the political pilgrims in 1856, is to remain the home of Ex-President Buchanan. Some weeks ago a couple of the subordinates of the White House came on here, and under the instructions of Mr. Buchanan, proceeded to put the premises in proper order for reoccupancy. Next Summer Wheatland will be a more attractive residence than ever, and, indeed, no more beautiful retreat for a retired President could be found in the country than Wheatland. There Mr. Buchanan will have a fine opportunity amid the inspiration afforded by a quiet, invigorating, picturesque rural retreat, to pursue the literary labors to which, it is understood, he proposes to devote the remainder of his days, after vacating the White House.

—Since 1835, just a quarter of a century, Hon. Isaac F. Redfield has occupied the position of Chief Justice of Vermont. He has just retired from his seat on the bench, and on the 12th, Messrs. Lucius B. Peck, Pierpont Isham, Andrew Tracy, J. D. Bradley, and George F. Edmund, on behalf of their brethren of the Bar presented the Judge with an address. Judge Redfield replied to it in appropriate terms, declaring that he had always made it "his study to vindicate all laws however odious, from that contumely and reproach, which the well-disposed and truly patriotic will sometimes thoughtlessly heap upon the constitution or the laws of the State or the nation, without reflecting in so doing they are doing all in their power to destroy that respect for law and order in society which is the only guarantee, in free States, against outrage and abuse, from the reckless violence of the mob, or the assassin, on the one hand, or of overbearing and unscrupulous majorities on the other."

—The New-York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes:

"McLenan is the equal if not the superior to Darley. He gets $5,000 a year for his designs for one house alone. Darley gets the same sum for doing the designs of the American Tract Society's publications. Outside, Mc. gets $20 to $100 for a few hours' work with a pencil. What a change! McLenan came to New-York in 1854, when Joe Scovill had his famous *Pick* newspaper. McLenan commenced on that, and for his first drawing in that paper he received $2—not one of over 290 drawings for the *Pick* would Mc. look at or touch now for less than $25. His talent with the pencil is wonderful. McLenan was born in Cincinnati. He is a perfect worshiper of scenery, and whenever he can shake off the dust of New-York, off he goes to the Catskill or White Mountains.

—Dr. Edward Hall, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum for the Insane at Auburn, was a short time since commissioned by Gov. Morgan to examine Mrs. Polly Frisch, who was convicted in Genesee County of the murder of her little daughter. Dr. Hall has determined that the unfortunate woman had for a long time been laboring under a form of insanity which is frequently the result of epileptic disease. The theory of insanity was advanced in her defence when Mrs. Frisch was first put on trial, but the jury rejected it.

— Mr. George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, commenced his Northern lecturing tour at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. When he had returned to his hotel the Conservative Club and Union Guards honored him with a serenade. In a brief speech he acknowledged the compliment, expressed his fears for and unwavering devotion to the Union, and his belief that Kentucky and Tennessee would stand by it to the last.

—A young lady, residing at Newburgh, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having been disappointed in a love affair, left the house a few nights since, went to the railroad track, and having thrown her clothes over her head, deliberately laid her neck upon one of the rails, and remained there until a train ran over her, killing her instantly.

—In the Patent Office at Washington there is the model of a steamer furnished with air chambers for the purpose of rendering the vessel so buoyant that it may pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging its cargo. The point of special interest with reference to this contrivance is that it is the invention of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect. He received a patent for it on the 22d of May 1849.

—Eleven students in Dartmouth College have been suspended for their participation in the outrages perpetrated on a son of Judge Fowler some weeks since. About twenty have confessed to the Faculty their complicity in the affair, and some of the number were dismissed, while the others were allowed to remain on probation.

—An enterprising graduate of Harvard College advertises in the *National Intelligencer* for a position as private tutor somewhere in the South. The sentence, "No objections on the ground of politics," is added; but whether this is a point upon which the enterprising pedagogue or his employer is to decide is not stated.

—Mr. Hart, the eminent sculptor, has been commissioned by a Committee of the citizens of Louisville to execute a statue of Henry Clay, which shall be placed in the rotunda of the Court house. Mr. Hart starts for Florence soon, to undertake the work. He estimates its cost at $10,000.

— The neighbors and friends of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin gave him a grand festival at the Town Hall in Hampden, Me., last Saturday night. Mr. Hamlin has gone West to make a visit before entering upon his Senatorial duties at Washington in December.

—Mr. E. Eddy has been playing "Jack Cade" in Albany, and Mr. Forrest sought to prevent further representations by a law-suit. Thus far the only effect has been to largely increase Mr. Eddy's audiences.

—The gentlemen who gave bail for Mr. W. S. Bailey, the editor who has been so persistent in his efforts to issue the *Free South* newspaper in Newport, Ky., have withdrawn their names from his bond, and he has been rearrested and lodged in jail.

— Ossian E. Dodge, after five years' labor in the editorial field at Cleveland, is about to start on another concertizing tour through Ohio, Michigan and the West.

— Senator Latham with his lady arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 8th, having been eight weeks in accomplishing the trip from California *via* the Overland route, by private conveyance.

—Rev. Thomas Whittemore, the well-known Unitarian clergyman of Boston, is recovering from the sickness with which he has been afflicted for some weeks.

—Benj. G. Whital, the father-in-law of Senator Rice, of Minnesota, died suddenly near Richmond, Va., on the 14th inst., in the 56th year of his age.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 63, 64, 70½, 77. Enumerated—Nos. 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52 to 62½, 622.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 319½, 1678, 1954, 1956, 1713, 1608, 570, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1972, 1978, 1980, 1872, 1012½, 1640, 1880, 1152, 1426, 5270, 1826, 1710, 1004, 566.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1045, 385, 7, 1065, 1067, 1073, 57, 55, 681, 893, 1019, 765.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 112, 1863, 2212, 228, 2292, 2293, 1591, 2375, 2372, 2373, 2379, 2380, 2384, 1919, 2386.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Brown vs. *Davidson*. This case was resumed yesterday (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock. The first witness called by the prosecution was

Sylvester Peterson, a person of color, testified that in the Fall of '58 he lived in No. 133 Bleecker-street, with Mrs. Louisa Rich; was there nearly a year; commenced to live with her in '57; remembered a lady being there of the name of Mrs. Valpe; thought she came there in the Fall of '58; witness left there that Fall; could not say how long she was there before he left; perhaps three weeks or more; she had a room in the third story; it was a front room; should judge she was from eighteen to twenty years of age; she had dark hair, rather dark complexion, and was medium-sized; he knew that one gentleman came there to visit her; knew him only by sight; thought he was in Court; believed him to be the gentleman seated behind Mr. Smith, (Mr. Davidson;) he remembered his coming there one night at ten or eleven o'clock; could not be exact as to the precise time; witness did general work there; opened the door when the bell was rung; the gentleman inquired for Miss Valpe; asked if she was here? witness told him she was, and showed him up stairs as far as the third floor; showed him the room and he knocked at the door; witness went down stairs; did not know how long the gentleman remained there that evening; let him in on a subsequent evening, but did not show him up stairs; on that occasion he came about nine or ten o'clock in the evening; he came down stairs about seven o'clock in the morning, and went out through the hall door; witness once carried a letter to Front-street from Miss Valpe; it was addressed to Mr. Davidson; he left it with a gentleman at the door of a bakery, but did not know what that person did with it; carried an answer back which was addressed to Mrs. Valpe; had lately passed the place at which that letter of Mrs. Valpe was delivered; went there a few weeks ago; did not know the number but knew the way; could go there again; saw a gentleman there whom he recognized as the same person he saw at Rich's; he had whiskers all round his face when he saw him there; witness, to the best of his knowledge, did not carry any other note to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—He had whiskers over his face; witness thought they were light; had been asked questions by Mr. Letts and Mr. Smith, regarding the case, but by no one else; Mr. Elliot was not at Mrs. Rich's while witness was there; her place was a boarding house; so far as he knew it was respectable, but he imagined a great many other things. [Laughter.]

Witness was requested to say whether he had ever seen Mr. Elliot at Rich's—Mr. Elliot being requested to rise. He could not identify him. He then left the stand.

This witness having failed to remain in Court on Tuesday, in obedience to its summons, the Judge required the Marshal to take him into custody for contempt

Mr. Smith assured the Court that the witness sinned not through intention, but through ignorance.

The witness said he had staid in Court until the jury were discharged, and left because he did not think he would be wanted any more that day.

The Judge directed him to stand by for the present.

William Braddock, (colored)—Lived at the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets (Mr. Rich's) in '58; remained there for six or seven weeks; had no particular employment; his wife was there also; he used to go to market and attend dinner for Mrs. Rich; knew a lady named Valpe who stopped there; she left a little while before he did; believed she proposed going to Boston; judged her to be about 19 or 20 years of age; she had dark eyes, dark hair, and dark complexion; he once saw a gentleman come to see her, and answered the bell for him; saw him there before; he asked if Miss Valpe was in; witness said she was; did not go up stairs to see which way he went; didn't know how long he remained there; did not see him go out; saw him there both before and after that, but that was the only time he let him in; saw him there three times; saw him go out only twice.

Witness identified the defendant as the person whom he described as having made those visits.

Examination resumed—Witness went once with a note from Miss Valpe to No. 262 Front-street, and found that that was not the place; then went to the opposite side, where he saw the defendant in an office and gave him the note; defendant looked at it and wrote an answer, which witness took back; the answer was for Miss Valpe; never saw any other gentleman but this one visit Miss Valpe.

Cross-examined—Did not always attend the door; had seen Mr. Elliot at that house; could not say how often; could say positively that he saw him there three times; he asked for Miss Culbert; witness did not know whether she was married or not; Mr. Elliott went to her room; witness never saw him visit Miss Valpe; her room was right beside Miss Culbert's; could not say whether Mr. Elliot boarded there or not; had been in Miss Valpe's room; a door leads to it from Miss Culbert's.

Orville H. Brown, the plaintiff, was recalled by Mr. Smith, and asked when he last had intercourse with his wife.

The question was objected to, especially on the ground that the only person who could contradict him was his wife, and the law prohibited her being called as a witness; besides, the question had already been substantially answered. [Witness withdrawn.]

Mr. SMITH—If Mr. Davidson wishes to be sworn, he can deny the paternity of this child.

Mr. GERARD—Oh, yes; but this is a child of thirty-six fathers! [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH announced that the case for the plaintiff was closed.

Mr. GERARD asked the Court whether it would grant a non-suit, but intimated his belief that it could not.

Judge SHIPMAN—No, Sir; the case must go to the jury.

Mr. GERARD—If the Court could grant a non-suit, we should certainly move for one.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Clinton then opened his case. He described the case as one of the most extraordinary he had ever known, and felt satisfied that from the very opening of the prosecution that the jury were convinced that it should never have been brought into a Court of Justice. In referring to the connection of Mr. Elliot with the litigation, he laid stress on the agreement that he (Mr. E.) was to be reimbursed the money he had advanced. He had hoped that the gentlemen on the other side would have called that philanthropic knight-errant of female virtue to the stand, and give him an opportunity to deny, if he could, the testimony of Mrs. Sales, who stated that he kept Mrs. Brown. Nothing was more desirable than that Elliot should be called upon to testify, because he (counsel) had in his possession letters from Elliot to Mrs. Brown, not merely expressive of affection, but profuse in professions of passionate love, and because he was also in possession of a document from a Court in in Massachusetts, which proved that Wm. Elliot had been divorced for a high offence against his wife. The defence would further show that the wife had always been making complaints against the plaintiff, and that her affections had been alienated from him shortly after their marriage. Mr. Clinton alluded in terms of severe condemnation to the conduct of Mrs. Brown in leaving her husband and passing for a single woman, and having actually been engaged to be married in Brooklyn, on the false supposition that she was single. In concluding, counsel asserted that the object for which the suit was brought was manifestly black-mail, and that several anonymous letters, (some of which were believed to be written by Elliott) meant to extort money, were sent to the defendant, but Mr. Davidson preferred coming before a jury of twelve honest men, rather than meanly submit to demands for black-mail to enable other men to keep this woman as a mistress.

Mr. F. Miller deposed that his place of business was in Boston; and that he was a lawyer; that in 1858 he was practicing law with Payne & Herrick, and in that year was applied to by the plaintiff to draw up articles of separation between him and his wife; he had some conversation with both of them; inquired of the plaintiff the reasons or necessity or inducements for the separation; plaintiff stated to witness that he had been married for about a year; that his wife had lost her affection for him, and that she had done nothing to help to pay her board; that she was inclined to be gay, and fond of going into company; that she required dresses which he could not afford; and that she had occasionally absented herself for a night or more at a time, without his knowing where she was, and that he thought it better for them to separate; subsequently he brought his wife to the office, and after conversation witness found that she desired to separate from her husband; the result of the conversation was that he drew up a rough draft of the articles of separation; a fair copy was made and they each signed it, and the rough draft remained in his possession. [Draft produced.] This is in my hand-writing and I recognize it as the rough draft from which the one was made which Mr. and Mrs. Brown signed; I read it over to them carefully, in order that there should be no dispute; it is my recollection that the plaintiff desired me to make the articles strong; I have no recollection of receiving any instructions from the wife. [The witness here read the articles of separation, which were in the usual legal form.]

To the Court—The instruments delivered to them were precise copies of the draft.

To Mr. Clinton—I asked Brown in the course of the first interview, if he knew any female persons with whom his wife associated, and of whom he disapproved, and he mentioned the name of Miss Cusick; some time after I met the plaintiff and asked him what had become of his wife, and he replied that she went away, but he did not know where, but he believed she had gone off as one of a band of Ethiopian minstrels. The deed of separation was dated in March, 1858; plaintiff was engaged in an eating house; I saw him there once or twice after the separation.

Q.—At any time subsequent to the separation did Brown express any regret at parting from his wife? A.—Not that I remember; their manner towards each other when signing the articles was calm and collected; there was no excitement; they were as good-natured and as decorous to each other as possibly could be; there were no manifestations of affection or regret.

Cross-examined: I spoke to him not more than three times after the separation; we did not enter upon the subject of regret; Mrs. Brown was from 18 to 20 years of age.

Q.—Then you knew at the time she was a minor? A.—I do not recollect that the question was asked; but I did not think it made any difference with a *femme couverte*.

Q.—What payment did you get? A.—No money, but a little wisdom. [Laughter.]

Witness proceeded to state that he did not know that her father was living; he considered the conversation between Brown and himself a matter of business, and not confidential; Brown did not enjoin secrecy on him, and, therefore, he considered himself at liberty to speak of it; he came on here in compliance to the wishes of defendant's counsel. The witness considered it was due to himself to state that he thought it proper to go over the circumstance to the wife, who appeared to be young; he told her that such a step would affect her whole life, and should not be taken without due consideration; he also told her that it would give either of them the power to marry again, and would not prove a bar to the husband's claim for damages against parties who might assist her in any way.

John T. Payne, (partner of the last witness, and a member of the Boston Bar,) testified that the plaintiff called on him for the purpose of having articles of separation drawn up; witness asked him what was the cause, and he stated that he was unable to satisfy her wants for clothing, and that she was out at nights; witness told him there was not sufficient reason, and asked him to bring his wife; he did so, and he was surprised to see such a young couple desirous of separating; they were perfectly cool and collected, and understood the thing perfectly; he (witness) was engaged on other business, and requested his partner, the last witness, to make a draft; thinks the duplicate copy was signed by Brown and his wife; conversed with Brown after that; he told witness that he and his wife had not met since the separation; he said it was an unchangeable, fixed thing; he said he had no doubt that there had been criminality on the part of his wife, and that she had been influenced by a man and his wife, whose name he did not remember.

Witness was cross-examined as to the times and places of the conversation with the plaintiff, but nothing material was elicited; Mrs. Brown he described as a very beautiful looking woman; he believed her to be about 22 years of age.

[Here the Court took a recess.]

Isaac Lounsberry, a blacksmith now residing in Westchester County, deposed as follows: In 1858 I knew this lady; she then went by the name of Sargeant; I saw her in Mrs. Webb's, in No. 80 York-street, Brooklyn; I boarded there; McChristie and I went there together and roomed together; she went there between the holidays and remained there for, I think, about six weeks; I never observed anything particular in her conduct, unless her going out at nights

Mr. Chilton proposed to prove that she was in the habit of going out at night, and that she selected the nights when McChristie, to whom she was engaged to be married, was absent.

Objection was at first made to this, but afterwards withdrawn,

Witness proceeded to state that Miss Sergeant, as she then called herself, generally went out on the nights McChristie was absent; she went out alone and came in alone; sometimes she did not return until after ten or eleven o'clock; one wet night I met her in Fulton-street, at about 8 o'clock; I asked her where she had been, and she said she had been on a visit to a friend in Sands-street; I went to that place in Sands-street and found she had not been there—(objected to and ruled out)—she said she was going home; I remained three-quarters of an hour in Sands-street; then went home; she did not return that night until about 11 o'clock; when she left Brooklyn she said she was going to Boston.

Cross-examined—I was summoned here without having told any human being of what I knew in regard to this matter; I was summoned by a man named Smith

Mr. Smith—Well, that is a good name. [Laughter.]

I never knew her to go out with McChristie but twice; she began to go out at nights on the second week after her arrival at Mrs. Webb's; when McChristie was present she contrived to be as much with him as possible; I do not know that she was seeking for employment; I did not keep any watch on her at all; I sat the first evening she went out in the front parlor; I remember staying there till ten o'clock; I went up stairs then, and she had not returned up to that time; I cannot tell how soon after that she again went out; it might have been a week, or it might not have been so long; she went out so often that I cannot swear to particular times; McChristie was at home four nights a week on an average; I could not swear that she went out every one of the other nights.

Counsel for defence asked leave to retire for consultation.

Leave was accorded, and after a brief conference, Mr. Gerard announced that the defence had concluded; that no further evidence was needed. However, there were certain important points of law involved, which he believed would effectually debar all further attempts on the part of the prosecution to obtain a verdict.

Mr. Smith interposed no objection to the adjournment proposed, and concluded the case for the plaintiff by recalling Brown himself to the stand.

Mr. Brown—I have heard the testimony of Mr. Paine in regard to the alienation of my wife's affections; I simply told Mr. Paine that it was his brother-in-law and wife who had led my wife away, and that that brother-in-law was Mr. Malloney; I did not say anything about any criminal conduct on my wife's part, so far as any other man was concerned.

All the testimony being now in, the Court was declared adjourned till to-day, at 10 A. M. Previously, however, the truant black witness was ordered up and discharged from custody.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HEAVY SENTENCES—ENRIGHT SENT TO SING SING TWO YEARS, GORDON TO THE PENITENTIARY ONE YEAR—MANHATTAN IN SING SING FOR LIFE—BILLY MULLIGAN CONVICTED.

The first business before Judge GOULD, yesterday, was the disposal of the case of John F. Williams, indicted for the murder of his wife. He had previously pleaded not guilty, but now withdrew his plea and changed it to guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Counsel asked that the Court would deal leniently with the prisoner, as his intellect had been impaired by the previous habits of his life. He had for a long time labored under the impression that somebody was going to murder him, and, therefore, he had often gone about with an open knife. He had a knife in this manner on the present occasion, but did not recollect at all what he had done.

The prisoner then addressed the Court briefly, saying that he never entertained an unkind thought of the partner of whom he was now unfortunately deprived. He loved her and would have laid down his life to defend her from violence or insults. He had no recollection of his deed. He hoped the Court would consider him in mercy rather than wrath. He had often suffered the delusion that he was to be murdered, and at such times did not know what he was about.

The Court replied that the idea of excusing crime by the proof of a condition which the offender's own vice had induced, is entirely of modern growth, and should not be adhered to. The community must be taught that the law will respect the sanctity of human life. The prisoner in the present case had given a mortal wound to his wife without any provocation whatever, and without allowing her any time to prepare for the eternity into which she had been sent. In view of the delicate state of the prisoner's health, which rendered it probable that his life would not long be spared, a sentence for a term of years would amount to the same as one for life. In this view, the sentence was that the prisoner be confined at Sing Sing for the term of fifteen years and six months.

Charles Manhattan, who had previously pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, in killing Richardson Gray, was next brought up for sentence. He had nothing to say against the sentence. The Court remarked that silence was his best course. The nature and circumstances of his crime were such as to demand the harshest severity of punishment. The prisoner had deliberately gone into a shop, obtained a knife, and going into the street had inflicted a wound which had sent a fellow creature from the world. There could be no possible claim for leniency, and the sentence would therefore be confinement in Sing Sing, at hard labor, during the term of his natural life.

The ticket swindlers, Enright and Gordon, were next brought up for sentence. Counsel asked a delay till Saturday, for the purpose of making a bill of exceptions. The Court said, a bill, of course, might be filed, but a stay of proceedings would not be granted. Judge GOULD had consulted several Judges who happened to be in the City, and believed that the exceptions taken could not be maintained. He should, therefore, proceed to sentence.

Gordon stated that he was a clerk; his counsel urged a sentence for a short term, as he had already been confined five months. A distinction should be made between his case and that of Enright, who had been on bail. Gordon was advanced in years, and had a family dependent upon him. He educated his children well and was always a fond parent.

The Court remarked that the offence had only been recently brought within the reach of the law. But it was one of the vilest and meanest modes of obtaining a livelihood. The statute doesn't punish it any too heavily. It adds to the wickedness of theft the meanness of cheating. Its victims are the weak and unprotected, who are pursuing their journey among strangers in a foreign land. The idea prevails largely among a certain class in this City, that any way of getting a living by one's wits is better than that of honest labor. Judge GOULD himself came from a community where no man was respected unless he earned his living by honest labor, and he didn't want often to be brought in contact with those of a different character. He rejoiced that the statute inflicted so heavy a penalty in the present case. In view of the circumstances urged in Gordon's case his sentence would be one year in the Penitentiary. That of Enright was two years in the State Prison.

John Eagen, who had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was next brought up for sentence.

He had only to say to the Court that his act in causing the death of August Livermann was perfectly accidental, and he hoped he might be dealt with leniently.

The Court remarked that as no weapon had been used, the deceased having been struck by the fist, and the fatal result being clearly accidental, although the prisoner was a wrong-doer at the time, the ends of justice would probably be subserved by a sentence of six months' confinement in the Penitentiary. This, therefore, was the sentence of the Court.

The circumstances of the case, as appears by the minutes of the preliminary examination, are that Eagan, who was clerk in a store, rushed out to pursue a person who had thrown some article at his window Mistaking the deceased for the offender, he knocked him down. In falling, the head of deceased struck the pavement heavily, receiving thence a wound which was the cause of death.

Gustave Lindenmuller, convicted in the Sunday theatre case, was next brought up for sentence. The Court remarked that the prisoner had chosen to test the constitutionality of the law by openly and boldly resisting it. He had set a bad example. There were other means of making a case to test the constitutionality of a law. Besides if that were the sole design, it was not easy to understand why the offence had not been admitted upon trial, and so saved the time and expense which a denial had entailed. If the law were to be tested in this case, there was no reason why it should not be acted upon to the full extent. And though the degree of punishment was left to some extent in the discretion of the Court, there seemed to be no ground for a claim of particular leniency. The Jury had found the facts, as charged by the people, true; and the Court did not see how they could have done otherwise. Indeed it was a cause of wonder that they had taken so long a time to arrive at that conclusion. The law had made the offence a misdemeanor; as such it might be punished by fine, or by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The sentence of the Court would be the highest fine allowed by the law, $250, the prisoner to stand committed until the fine was paid. Until the bill of exceptions is settled, the prisoner is to remain on bail renewed from day to day.

The case of Mulligan was next proceeded with. Counsel explained that although at the adjournment of the Court the day before it had been designed to introduce further witnesses, it had now been determined to offer no further testimony. Mr. Busteed therefore proceeded to sum up to the jury.

The present case was one of unusual interest. The people of the State of New-York were *nominally* the plaintiffs, while the testimony showed that the real *animus* of the prosecution was in the breast of John Morrissey. From the 21st of January to the 5th of July the prosecution slept, until John Morrissey and his private Counsel, Attorney McKeon, could be present and stir up the charge. Since the indictment, the public Press, always willing to publish anything for which it is paid, had assiduously labored to manufacture for the prisoner a character, which would degrade him in the eyes of the community. With the same disrespect for public characters which led to the nick-naming of "Old Abe," and of the Counsel himself as "Young Dick," the papers had persisted in ignoring Mr. Mulligan's "baptismal patronymic," and bring him into contempt by calling him "Billy."

The witness in this case, upon whose testimony the prosecution principally relied, was John Morrissey, the keeper of a gambling-house, who stalked in and out of the Court a confessed felon. The jury would not certainly convict William Mulligan on the testimony of such a man. His statements were in themselves inconsistent and improbable. Morrissey was a Hercules in might, able to "knock with a single blow of his fist, into nonentity, such a little, insignificant atom of humanity as this prisoner. Is it a likely story that Mulligan, in such a presence, would dare to resist an officer in the manner charged? If he did, he is a braver man than John Morrissey." Morrissey's motive had not appeared on trial, and the counsel proposed to explain it. Mulligan had been several times at Morrissey's gambling-table, and had always lost. On the evening in question he had gone to retrieve his ill luck. But the account between Morrissey and Mulligan must always be on Morrissey's credit page, and when the scale was likely to turn, then the prisoner must leave. This was the nature of the present prosecution.

The only other witness on whose testimony the people relied, was Officer Oliver, who was so drunk that he could easily imagine a whole armory of revolvers.

In conclusion, the counsel would say of Mr. Mulligan, that "in all the manly virtues he was the peer of every man within the sound of his voice." The Jury should dismiss every prejudice against his character, which "the venality of a hireling Press had instilled into their minds."

District-Attorney Waterbury then closed for the defence. This was not a contest between Morrissey and Mulligan. It was between every man in this City who earns an honest livelihood by industry, and the prisoner at the bar. The law spreads its ægis over all, and allows every man to go where he will even to the haunts of vice and crime, in safety. This protection rested upon the loyalty of the officers of the law to duty.

Unless the faithful servants of the public are to be protected in the discharge of their duty, that loyalty must cease.

In this community there was an aristocracy, not of wealth or the blood that flows in the veins of its members, but that which flows *from* the veins of those whom they assail. The basis of their organization is their disregard of all the rights of those about them. Their sceptre is the knife and pistol, which they carry in concealment. The prisoner, being one of that aristocracy, had been treated from the beginning with distinguished consideration by those in whose hands he had been placed, whether at the Station-house or the Police Court. It was this consideration which in part accounted for the delay which the defence had charged, between the time of complaint and the finding of the bill. It was easy to explain how such delay might have been produced. A written request may have been sent time and again from the District-Attorney's office, to the Police magistrate, to send the papers in the case. The request may always have been refused, and that Justice have been brought with his papers, by compulsion before the Grand Jury. When Capt. Dilks sent out his men for the arrest of Mulligan he had been very careful to tell them not to arrest him unless he should be making a disturbance, and then that he might not be implicated, he ordered them to take him to another Station-house instead of his own. The witness, Oliver, had incurred his superior's displeasure by following up the case. Such conduct on the part of Capt. Dilks was highly censurable. But this had nothing to do with the merits of the case. The Jury were only to find whether or not the prisoner at the bar had committed the act charged. The testimony and the character of the witnesses were then briefly commented upon, and the Court proceeded to charge the jury in substance as follows:

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

If a man intrudes himself into the house of another, and refuses to leave when ordered, he actually commits a breach of the peace. And if the owner does not see fit to lay his own hands upon the intruder, he may call in a Policeman, who, in ejecting him, will be acting in accordance with his legal duty. The fact that this house was a gambling house does not affect the right of the proprietor. No house is outlawed by its character. Morrissey had been abundantly proved to have ordered Mulligan out, and he had refused. It was Morrissey's right to obtain the assistance of a Policeman, or any passer by, in ejecting him. As to what really was done, the jury were to decide. The testimony was then briefly reviewed. The jury must be satisfied from it that the pistol in Mulligan's hand was loaded with powder and ball. The prisoner was charged with intent to shoot the officer. Of intent there could be no positive proof. No man can dive into the breast of another and learn his intent. The jury must be satisfied from the circumstances what the intent was. If a reasonable doubt arises on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, he must have the benefit of it and be acquitted.

The jury then retired, and in a short time returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The case of Franz Hoffman, indicted for murder, was then moved on, and a jury impanneled; when the Court, without proceeding further, adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Franz Hoffman.

For Misdemeanor, in taking illegal fees—John S. Anable, William Marsten, William Van Ness.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF ROBBERS—A WOMAN SENT TO SING SING.

The first trial in this Court, before Judge RUSSELL, yesterday, was that of William Sickles and Charles Parrinchiff, indicted for the robbery of Samuel Robinson, on the 30th of October last, of the sum of $3. Robinson was standing in front of an oyster-bench, where he was eating, at the corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, when he was knocked down and his money taken from him by the prisoners. The proof was very clear, and a verdict of guilty was returned. Prisoners were persons of very bad character, and the Court sentenced them to Sing Sing—Parrinchiff for eleven years and six months, and Sickles for twelve years and six months.

Margaret Fox, *alias* Rose Cassidy, *alias* Ann Fallon, was next put to the bar. By advice of counsel she pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and being an old offender, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Silas Reed, indicted for burglary, next pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

As there was no further business ready, although it was early, the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Joseph McMullen, John C. Baittie. William Arnold, Robert Green.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Kiernohan, Michael McCabe. John Warren.

For Misdemeanor—William Heany.

For False Pretences—Walter A. Storia, George Elliott

For Receiving Stolen Goods—John W. Bennett, Samuel Levy. Andrew Ryan, John Leary.

For Larceny—Mary Kelly. Margaret Fox.

For Grand Larceny—Job Frazer, Louis Schneider, Michael Carney, Anna Boyd, Bisac Pik, James Allen, Lernard Gaffney. John Riley.

For Forgery—George Douglass, James E. Williams. James Buckley.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty.

For Arson—Patrick Welsh.

Capt. Rynders and Colored Captives.

THE RESULT OF A HABEAS CORPUS.

Matter of John Thomas.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Marshal Rynders, commanding him to produce the body of John Thomas, supposed to be a fugitive slave.

The Captain returned that he held Thomas by virtue of proper authority, (a warrant of commitment from Judge Betts,) as a witness in a charge of murder on the high seas against one Harris. The matter was before Justice MULLEN, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The prisoner Thomas was remanded, and the writ dismissed.

The German Theatre Cases.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Harmann.—This was a formal argument on a demurrer interposed to a complaint for the recovery of a fine of $250 imposed on the defendant for a violation of the law against theatrical performances. The objection was thus taken and argued before Justice HOFFMAN, at Special Term of the Superior Court, merely for the purposes of appeal, the parties intending to prove the constitutionality of the law passed upon by the Court of highest resort. The points of the argument were given in the TIMES of Oct. 27, at which time the case was heard. Justice HOFFMAN now rendered a decision overruling the demurrer and giving judgment for the plaintiffs thereon.

Balm for the Bruised.

INSULTED DIGNITY AVENGED.

John Russell vs. William Wilson.—This was the trial of the "issues of fact" concerning a certain assault upon the plaintiff, who is an Alderman, by the defendant who is not now an Alderman, but once was one. The important issues were submitted to the unprejudiced minds of a Sheriff's jury, who—the defendant putting in no answer, and not appearing to defend—gave the plaintiff $5 000 damages.

It will be remembered that the defendant demanded an "explanation" of the plaintiff, who remarked that he would soon give attention to the matter, but he was just then in a great hurry. This was some time since. The defendant not liking what he considered cavalier treatment, gave the plaintiff a sound poke in the eyes, causing quite a sensation about the City Hall at the time, and also staining with official blood the purity of the marble composing the steps of that ancient and honored edifice.

James M. Smith for plaintiff. Defendant in default.

Law of Contracts.

ACTION TO COMPEL A SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

James Banter vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to make out a policy of insurance according to the terms of a contract entered into by the defendant with the plaintiff.

It appears that the plaintiff having a cargo of lumber to ship from Quebec, in Canada, to Clyde, in Great Britain entered into an agreement with the defendant by which the defendant was to insure the lumber belonging to the plaintiff, if shipped, and the vessel carrying it should sail on or before a certain day, at a certain specified rate; and if the vessel did not sail until a later period, then the company were to charge an additional rate of premium.

The vessel did not sail as early as was expected and not until the higher rate of premium would be required by the Company. The plaintiff's agent, after the vessel had sailed, demanded a policy of the agent of the Company, who made out one and gave it to him, but with the limitation that the vessel should sail at the earliest period spoken of. This policy the plaintiff's agent immediately returned requesting the company's agent to make the correction in the policy agreeable to the understanding that the vessel could sail at a later period on paying the increased premium. The agent accordingly made the alteration and delivered the policy as amended.

Upon the voyage the vessel was wrecked; the plaintiff lost his lumber, and the Company refusing to pay his loss, he commenced an action in the Superior Court of this City for the amount of his loss against the Company. He recovered a judgment in the action against the Company; but the General Term of the Court set the judgment aside upon the ground that the agent had not the authority to alter the policy after he had made it, in the manner we have narrated.

This action is therefore brought to compel the defendant to make out a policy according to the terms of the original agreement, and to pay the plaintiff the sum of $3,170 22, the amount of the plaintiff's loss.

The case is still on trial at the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge MONCRIEF.

Pierrepont, Stanley & Langdell for plaintiff; Alex. Hamilton, Jr., for defendant.

Compromise with Creditors.

Joseph W. Curtis et al. vs. J. W. Lyman.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of $30,000, alleged to be due upon notes made by the defendant. The defence is, that a compromise was made of the debt by the plaintiffs; the answer to which is, that the notes given as the inducement for the compromise were not paid, and the plaintiffs now seek to recover for the full amount.

The case is on trial in the Superior Court, before Judge WOODRUFF.

Charles O'Conor and Wm. B. Leeds for plaintiffs; Van Cott and Buckham, Small & Green for defendant.

The Pauper Dead—Reduced Verdict.

McGraw vs. The Mayor, &c.—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES, of yesterday. On a former trial, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $6,538 92. The present trial, which was before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas, now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,432.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests—Will of Thomas Eddy.—The testator, after distributing about $25,000 among relatives and friends, makes the following charitable bequests:

To the Society of the New-York Hospital, $2,000.

To the Childrens' Aid Society, $1,000.

To the New-York Institution for the Blind, $1,000.

To the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000.

To the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $1,000.

To the House and School of Industry, $1 000.

To the Haverford School Association, of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, $1,000.

If there should be any surplus of the testator's estate, after paying the above devises and charities, the will directs that such residue go to the two sisters of testator. The will was now admitted to probate.

Will of Joseph W. Corlies.—This will was now also admitted to probate. The testator distributes quite a considerable estate among his relatives and friends.

Postponement and Leave to Amend.

P. F. Anderson et al. vs. Wm. M. Dodge et al.—This action was reported in yesterday's TIMES. During the progress of the trial a motion was made to amend the answer, which being granted, the cause was sent off for the term. The case was before Justice MULLEN, at the Circuit of the Superior Court. Spier Nash for the plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Alexander vs. Raphael.*—Motion granted, without costs, with leave to discontinue without costs.

Dillay vs. Shipman.—Motion granted on payment of $23 costs; cause to be restored to calendar.

Brown vs. Lausingle.—Motion granted on payment of $22 costs; judgment to stand as security; cause to be restored to calendar.

Wilkerson, Receiver, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Strasberger vs. Walvin.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Pettigrew vs. Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted as to the second specification, also the third, &c.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Tellir vs. Bonnell, &c.*—Motion granted; $5 costs.

Dimon, Receiver, vs Delmonico, &c.—Motion denied. Defendants' costs to abide event.

Sellers vs. Sledge.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Matter of Mayor, &c., of New-York City relative to New Reservoir.—Report confirmed.

Bailey & Co. vs. Colt.—Memorandum for counsel.

Baker vs. Baker.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Steinple vs. Steinple.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Ward vs. Ward—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of child awarded plaintiff.

Cocks vs. Miller, ex. rel.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Statherd vs. Waller, &c.—Motion granted. Costs to abide event.

Ure vs. Dexter et al.—Motion Granted. Costs $7—to be paid by plaintiff.

MULLEN, J.—*Gibney, Admin., &c., vs. Marchay.*—Motion denied. Costs $10—to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Bourgloise vs. Hewoult.* Motion denied with $5 costs.

Le Roy vs. Jelliff. Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Gates vs. Bliss. Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Cassin vs. Delay. See order in opinion.

Woodhull vs. Egan. Motion granted, unless defendant pay $59 10 and $20 costs referee fees within ten days of entry of and service of this order.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 13 bbls. Ashes, 21,409 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Corn Meal, 202,561 bushels Wheat, 28,607 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Barley, 35,700 bushels Oats, 4,662 pkgs. Provisions, and 810 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 816 bbls., including 560 bbls. Pots and 250 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 34c.@35c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Anthracite has been more sought after, and has advanced to $5@$5 50, from vessel, and $5 50@$6, delivered from yard, ℔ ton. The inquiry for other kinds has been restricted.

COFFEE—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices lean in favor of buyers. We quote Java, at 16½c.@18c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra, at 14½c.@15c.; Rio, 12½c., and St. Domingo at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, and prices have tended downwards. To-day's transactions were limited, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c.@11c.; do. Gulf, at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS & Co. notice the week's business thus: "In this market business has been restricted by the unsettled condition of affairs at the South and of our own money market. The difficulty of passing Exchange checked export and transit operations, while the irregularity of the Southern markets has also limited the transactions of the home trade. Business has thus been reduced to a low scale, and prices declined ¼c.@½c. There has been little pressure to sell, however, and many sellers have refused to concede. The week's sales reach about 7,000 bales." Referring to the trade at the South, they remark: "The week opened with an active demand at the South, and full prices were paid for desirable lists, but with an increasing stringency of money, which rendered Sterling Exchange almost unsalable, the demand was checked, and at the close business is nearly at a stand. Prices became nominal, and in the absence of buyers a considerable decline was submitted to in some instances to effect sales. The stimulating advices from Liverpool have thus been more than neutralized, but the decline in the price of Cotton is lost by the fall in Exchange."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention to-day. The inquiry from shippers has been restricted, though rates on freight have been tending downward. Holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have again declined. We have heard of sales of 7,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 10; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 45, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@	$4 90
Extra State	4 95	@	5 25
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@	6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Genesee	5 60	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 00

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria Baltimore, &c. and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 25 ℔ bbl.; 365 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 25@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day. The demand has been limited, as neither shippers nor millers have been disposed to buy freely. Receivers have been generally eager to sell, and prices having been again reduced, are quite irregular. Sales have been reported since our last, of 38,500 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 10; white Western at $1 27@$1 35; red Western, part at $1 20@$1 22; red State at $1 18; Milwaukee Club (mainly last evening) at $1 10@$1 15—the latter an extreme rate for small lots; Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 08, and white Southern (small lots) at $1 38@$1 40 ℔ bush. Corn has been dull and heavy to-day, as only 27,000 bushels have been reported sold at 64c.@65c. for mixed Western, and 65c.@67c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 68c.@70c., holders generally claiming the latter price, ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet, and prices have been somewhat nominal. Oats have been in limited request, including Canada at 36c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@36½c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ℔ bu.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand, including New ordinary to choice at 34c.@40c.; last year's crop at 24c.@28c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig at $21@$22, ℔ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are down to $1 75 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements transpired to-day.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, as buyers and sellers differ widely about prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after, at 36c.@38c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been inactive, including Common at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ 310 lbs. Mr. C. J TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 20, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	51,752	44,049
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	144,764	59 125
Resin	594,548	437,489
Tar	46,757	21,026

OILS—Have been generally inactive. Crude Whale, 50c.@55c; Crude Sperm, $1 45@$1 50; Linseed, 55c.@57c., ℔ gallon. In New Bedford, during the week, sales were made of 784 bbls Crude Sperm, part at $1 45@$1 50; 355 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 19, 1860	70,185	138,066	1,352,500
Same time last year	84,387	199,207	1,815,900

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, lower and irregular; sales to-day 340 bbls., at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 40@$10 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut meats and Bacon continue inactive. Lard is depressed; 120 tcs. and bbls. were sold, in lots, at 12c.@12¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is quiet; sales 175 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do.; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess, $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl Prime Mess, $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western. ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 50 tcs. were reported at $4 31@$4 62½. ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Transactions have been quite limited, only 270 hhds. having been reported sold, chiefly Cuba, at 5½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day, was spiritless. Holders withdrew several lots, and prices of such lines as were disposed of indicated a reduction from previous rates. Gunpowder, 51½c.; Imperial, 35c.@56c.; Hyson, 37½c.@46½c.; Young Hyson, 37½c.@54½c.; Hyson Twankay, 37c.@38c.; Twankay, 34c.@36c.; Hyson Skin, 34½c.@44½c.; Oolong, 36½c.@55c.; Souchong. 32½c.@51c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at 18c.@18¼c., and held at 18½c.@19c. ℔ gallon. Sales 350 bbls., within the range.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been moderate to-day at drooping rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14d.@14½d.; Corn. 13d.@13½d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@9-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops ½d.@1d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain. 15½d.@16d. ℔ bushel; Hops. ⅜d @½d ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: A ship, 600 tons, to London, Wheat, a 14d. in shipper's bags, and Flour, 4s.; a Br. ship, 1,100 tons, to Liverpool, Grain, &c., on private terms; two ships, 1,079 and 1,376 tons, same voyage, with 65,000 bushels Corn, 14¾d. in bulk; one, 50,000 bushels Corn same, 14d., in bulk and ship's bags; one, 40,000 bushels Wheat, same, 15d.@15¼d. in bulk and ship's bags; a bark, 16,000 bushels Corn, to Cork and a market, 16d.; a Dutch brig, 12,000 bushels Corn, same voyage, 16½d., both in bulk; a bark, 284 tons, to Rosario, Lumber, $28; one, 300 tons, from an Eastern port to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $17; a brig, 223 tons, to Grenada, $1,100; one, 200 tons, to Demerara, $1,200, and back from a Salt Island, 9c.@10c.; one, 200 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Curacoa, Lumber, $13; a Br. schooner, 103 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,250; a brig, 304 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a schooner, 156 tons, from Jacksonville to Havana, Lumber, $10; one, 125 tons, to Cienfuegos or Trinidad and back, $1,200; a bark, 242 tons, to Cardenas, $1,600; a brig, 262 tons, to Havana, $1,600.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 21, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The disquietude that prevails in the flour and grain trade has not effected the prices of Butter, though the temporary stoppage of the shipping demand occasions great dullness in the common and medium grades of State and Ohio. This year must be noted for the generally inferior quality of the State dairies. For what reason we know not, but it is almost impossible to find dairies that can be called strictly fine. Dairies that have borne good reputation in years past, this year turn out poorly. Such as are sound and sweet sell readily, and panic or no panic we believe prices will be sustained.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	12	@	13
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ℔ lb	13	@	15

CHEESE.

Not much doing. Home trade buy for immediate use only, while shippers are prevented from doing anything by the derangement of the exchange market.

Fine State, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	9½	@	10½
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Pineapple, ℔ lb	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	10	@	11

EGGS.

Fresh are very scarce. Lime in general use, with dealers at 17c.@17½c.

Lime Eggs, ℔ dozen	17	@	17½
State, Jersey and Long Island, ℔ dozen	00	@	21
Ohio, ℔ dozen	20	@	21

SEEDS

Are less active, and prices have a downward tendency. Flax Seed selling slowly at $2 65@$2 70, while new Clover is quiet at 9½c.@10c.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Small Pea, new, ℔ bushel	$ —	@	$1 30
Medium, new, ℔ bushel	1 25	@	1 30
Kidney, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrow, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 50
Red and China, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

We have seldom known the Dried Apple trade so dull. There is no demand whatever, and quotations of 5c. represent no transactions. There is little doubt when the demand opens that 5c. will be the ruling figures. Peaches and other dried fruits are salable at quotations without difficulty.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	4½	@	5
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	3½	@	4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled	5	@	5½
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	13	@	14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	—	@	18

GREEN FRUITS

The trade in Green Apples is very dull and slow. The stock is large and sales light, prices low, and the market duller than has been known this season. We quote:

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Apples, Gilliflowers, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Apples, Russetts, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Common, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Quinces, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Grapes, ℔ lb	3	@	10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl	10 50	@	11 50
Cranberries, Eastern	10 00	@	11 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	9 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is very plenty, both here and in the country, and the present cool weather is bringing forward a good supply, which we expect will continue, and prices rule low. The receipts are mostly dressed Poultry by the package—the receipts of Live Poultry being small. There is not a great variety of Game in market. Venison is in good demand at our figures. Next week being Thanksgiving week, the receipts no doubt will be large, though we do not anticipate any great change in prices. We quote:

Fowls, dressed, Northern and Western, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Turkeys, dressed, Northern and Western, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Geese, dressed, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Ducks, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Partridges, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Grouse, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Quail ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Venison, saddle	10	@	11½
Venison, carcase	—	@	8
Bear Meat, ℔ lb	—	@	12

DRESSED HOGS.

The receipts are heavy and the trade dull. We quote:

Dressed Hogs, Corn-fed, ℔ lb	7½	@	—
Dressed Hogs, Still-fed, ℔ lb	—	@	—

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 13	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Potatoes, Peachblows	1 25	@	1 62
Onions, red, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Onions, white, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	62	@	75
Beets, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	—	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ 100	6 00	@	15 00
Turnips, ℔ bbl	63	@	75
Celery, ℔ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ℔ bbl	88	@	1 38

BEESWAX

Is dull; little or no foreign demand; sales at 33c@34c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1860.

The receipts of beef cattle have been some 900 head less than last week, though we hear of at least 400 head bought on the way here, and taken directly to Brooklyn distilleries, which added to the 5,042 brought to the regular yards, make the total supply for the week nearly five thousand five hundred. The average demand is probably less than 5,000, while from the over-stock left last week the butchers were in good supply and not eager purchasers to-day. Sellers were quite ready to accept lower terms than even the reduced rates last week. The first sales of the day were at a decline of nearly ½c. ℔ lb. net weight, with a fair allowance to the buyers in estimating the dressed weight. Towards the close there was a livelier demand, especially from those who came late to the yards under the expectation that there would be a large surplus left over, and the closing sales were better for owners than during the earlier part of the day. Taking the average of the entire week, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	10c.@—
First quality	9c. @9½c.	9½c.@9¾c.
Medium quality	8c. @9c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	7c.@7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @6½c.	6c.@6½c.
General selling prices	7c. @9c.	7c.@9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@8c.	8c.@—

Milch cows are not in very large supply, but the demand is quite limited, and medium and common cows are $3@$5 ℔ head lower than for some weeks past. Fine milkers, "fancy cows," are not abundant, and sell about as formerly.... Veal calves are dull of sale, very few bring over 7c. ℔ lb., live weight; only really good animals bring even 7c.... Sheep and lambs are in excess of the wants of the market—the large surplus of last week having extended well over into this week, so that with only 10,692 fresh sheep, the price has declined 37½c. to 75c. ℔ head on the various qualities.... Of live Hogs there is an overstock and a marked decline in prices.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,042	129	648	10,692	13,199
Previous week	5,950	134	771	17,287	10,862
Same w'k last year	4,200	122	602	13,484	11,402
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 29,710. Total number received the previous week, 35,004, being a decrease of 5,294.

Of the 5,042 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,136 were taken to the Washington Yards Forty-fourth-street; 615 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 206 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 37 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 48 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and none are reported sold on Sunday, the regulations alluded to last week having put a stop to the Sunday trade, as we trust.

Of the 4,136 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,315 head came from New-York, 912 from Illinois, 118 from Kentucky, 969 from Ohio, 259 from Indiana, 135 from Michigan, 159 from Missouri, 36 from Pennsylvania, 110 from Canada, and 85 from Iowa.

The 4,136 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,134; Hudson River Railroad, 1,435; Harlem Railroad, 388; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 122; Hudson River Boats, 831; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 161; and 65 on foot.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

D. SELSOR came in with 73 head of fine Madison County, Ohio, cattle, well fed grade Durhams, of 8½ cwt.—15 cwt. live at Buffalo—but butchers were not willing to call them over 8¼ cwt. here. T. C. EASTMAN was running them out at an average of 9c. on 8¼ cwt.@8½ cwt.

SHEPARD & VAIL had a mixed lot of 86 head, mostly Ohio cattle, bought in several lots. They ranged from common to very good, and retailed at 6½c.@9c.—few of the tops a shade over. Z. PEARSALL took 9 of the heaviest at $95 each, and H. KELBY 4, at $90, or a trifle over 9c.

C. G TEED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 60 head Ohio steers, of 8 cwt., of fair quality, at 8½c.@9c.

T. BLOOMER sold one car-load of State cattle, cows, oxen, &c., of uneven weights, at 6½c.@9c.—common to good quality.

MURRAY & GLOVER, on their own account, one lot of 43 very good Ohio steers, of 7½ cwt., which they run out at 8c.@9c. And 27 fair Ohio cattle, of 6½ cwt., at 7½c.@9c. Also, 20 light State steers of 5½ cwt., at 7½c.

W. H. FLORENCE was selling 52 fair Ohio steers for J. DYSART, rated 7 cwt., and selling at 7½c.@8½c.

GEO. AYRAULT, for HATHAWAY & TAYLOR, 60 head of good Ohio cattle, few of the best 9½c; 10 to I. VALENTINE at $86 each. Six others brought $86 each, or 9½c. The balance brought 8c.@9c. The whole lot were rated 7¾ cwt.

H. HURD sold, on his own account, 42 Ohio cattle, bought at the yards of MORRIS. They were 8¼ cwt. fair steers and oxen, and ran out at 8c.@9c. Of fair quality.

HARING & MILLER sold here and at Bergen, 38 head of fair Ohio cattle, of fair quality, for T. H. BROWN, at 8c.@9c.; 18 lighter Ohio cattle, for same owner, rated 5¾ cwt., at an average of 7½c.; 15 State cattle, from Chautauque County, for U. S. LEADUE, at 8c. on 7¾ cwt.; 13 for A. H. STEVENS, at 8½c. on 7¾ cwt.; 17 6¼ cwt. fair Ohio steers, for H. C. PEAKE, at 8c; 36 Illinois cattle, of 6½ cwt., for LOWER & BRIGGS, at 7c.@8½c., and 31 Ohio steers, of 7 cwt., for O. S. BATEMAN, at 7c.@8½c.

J. H. WILLIAMS for JAS. PERRILL, 43 fair 7¾ cwt. Ohio steers, which he run out at 8c.@9c., and 20 head of light cattle from Michigan, at 7½c.@8½c.

J. A. MERRITT for J. T. ALEXANDER, 97 head of mostly small Illinois cattle of say 6½ cwt., at 7½c., except 14 of them, which brought 8c.@9c. They would dress 8½c.@13 cwt. and were rather coarse.

Capt. VAIL & BENEDICT sold 57 head of prime Ohio cattle from Madison county, owned by S. LIDNER and fed by J. RAY. Rated 8¾ cwt. and 8¾ cwt., 40 head averaged 9½c. and the balance 9c.@9½c. W. BRIGGS bought 3 at $91 and 4 at $87 each, or 9½c. W. WOODCOCK took 4 at $85. They were the best lot on sale, and found early buyers. Some were sold at 9½c. to be weighed, while buyers said others would reach close on to 10c.

MILCH COWS.

Dealers complain of a dull trade, and it is certain that common cows, which are mainly disposed of to the distillery stables, sell very slowly. At some of the distilleries the stock of whisky is accumulating, and operations are partially suspended. This lessens the demand for cows, so that some of the dealers quote them $5 ℔ head lower than last week. For good and fancy cows the demand is fair, and prices remain as reported last week. We saw a fine five year old Alderney cow at Sixth-street which was held at $100. She milked about 20 quarts per day. Another large grade Durham was held at $60, while a very fair, good sized cow was sold for $50. Common cows were bringing $25@$35 each. Of these last there is a surplus on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts light and market good. Prices remain as last week or 6½c.@7c. for prime—very few 7½c.—5c.@6c. for medium to fair, and 4½c.@5c. for common. Bobs bring $2@2 50 each. Stock all sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts of live sheep have not been large, but they sell slowly at a heavy reduction from last week. Say 50c.@75c. ℔ head. A large portion of this decline is owing to a falling off, and consequently reduction in price of pelts, which are now selling at 62c.@87c. each. Butchers find it difficult to dispose of their skins even at this heavy decline, and some of them are injuring on their hands. Although sold by the head, the prices are equivalent to 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for medium to good sheep. A few very choice ones, such as we saw held at $10 ℔ head, would be near 5c. ℔ lb. Trade has been very dull during the week, and, although a little improved today, was still far from being brisk. Dressed mutton sells at 5c.@7c. in Washington Market. Failures among some of the wholesale butchers have doubtless somewhat unfavorably affected the market.

BROWNING reports the following lots received at his Sixth-street market, during the past week: From New York. 3,837, brought in—94. by Clark & Tryon; 201, H. S. Tryon; 198, C. S. Green; 124. G. L Fero; 70, P. Ryder; 167, W. Thompson; 45. J. Budd; 615. L. Miller; 320, J. J. Plattner; 152, B. Cook; 8. J. Mills; 186, D. Poncher; 191, C. Pollard; 364, N. T. Holley; 77, H. Shove; 122, D. M. Dibblee; 74, S. Stevens; 132, Howe & Myers; 186, R. Kennedey; 16, R. N. Mills; 55, J. Thomas & Co.; 133, R. H. Van Derburgh; 193. Capt. Mallery; 67, Powell & Co.; 47. C. Searles; from Michigan, 186, by H. Shoudler; from Canada, 353, by T. Lester; from New-Jersey, 18, by P. C. Bloom; from Indiana, 84, by Caril & Bartlett. Total, 4,478.

A few of the sheep brokers' sales at BROWNING's are as follows:

HART & ALBERT sold—

11 lambs	$46 00	157 sheep	$686 87
18 sheep	45 00	197 sheep	837 25

The two larger lots were very good sheep.

MCCARTY & MILLER report sales of 545 sheep and lambs, for $3 65 ℔ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold—

124 head	$505 50	77 head	$298 00
77 head	250 25	120 head	445 75
60 head	245 00		
Total		458	$1,744 50

Or an average of $3 81.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report receipts of 2,220 sheep and lambs at their Sixth-street Market during the past week. From New-York, 190 by A. N. Wright; 60. A. Van Bremer; 235, A. C. & P. Blinn; 114, A. B. Archer; 86, H. A. Lamphire; 103, J. Bullion; 38, C. Clum; 176, W. S. Holmes; 49, Mr. Funk; 52, E. Hunt; 61, J. Best; 59, W. Wait; 31, E. Vail; 123, E. Sherman; 125, Z. Woodward; 151, D Rice; 101, J. Conklin; 189, P. Minne; 50, S. Beckwith; 107, A. W. Mills; 32, Denund & Co.; 94, Reed & Co.

The following sales have been made at their market during the past week, assisted by M. P. FOGLE:

190 head	$855 00	31 head	$145 50
60 head	187 50	123 head	635 00
186 head	620 75	154 head	505 12
400 head	1,600 10	101 head	464 50
49 head	214 50	91 head	364 00
71 head	258 25	92 head	412 00
103 head	336 62	61 head	175 37
35 head	159 75	67 head	226 12
49 head	203 00	250 head	981 00
61 head	224 18	129 head	497 51
50 head	173 25	94 head	320 00
Total		2,497	$9,827 91

ALLERTON reports receipts of 834, and CHAMBERLIN 3,160 at their Forty-fourth-street and Robinson-street Markets.

SWINE.

The hog market is overstocked and prices down. We quote a full decline of ½c. ℔ lb. live weight. There is a surplus unsold. The packers will probably take hold at present rates. Unless they do, or the receipts diminish, there is every appearance of a further decline. The present cool weather is favorable to the trade.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6c. @6¼c.	7¾c.@ —
Corn Hogs—Medium	5½c.@5¾c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	5½c.@5¾c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Still Hogs	5c. @5½c.	6½c.@7¼c.

Market completely glutted and prices going down every day.

Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street stables 460 head. First-class coach horses have sold slow, at a decided falling off from prices asked two weeks ago. One pair sold for $850 to go South, worth $1 000 a month ago; good road horses sold at $200@$250 each, or $450@$500 ℔ pair. No inquiry for saddle horses, few in market. Some inquiry for first-class draught horses, few sales at $175@$200, or $350@$400 ℔ pair. Railroad and omnibus horses sold at an average of $110 each. No shippers sold. Number sold during the week amount to 61 head, leaving on hand, this evening, 463 head; most of the sales have been retail or in very small lots. The market is very dull, and is seriously affected by the stringency of the money market. Several have been sold to close up a lot at a sacrifice of 20 ℔ cent. less than cost. A great many horses for sale in private hands, at low prices, rather than Winter them. At the New-York Tattersalls and New-York Sale Stables about 55 head; 6 sold at $200@$275 each, but all fine stock. Number of deaths, 65 head; influenza and lung diseases are very prevalent.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 45.
A NEW NUMBER.

This great Popular Journal, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., and devoted to the instruction of THE PEOPLE in the laws of their existence, has reached a position unattained by any reform journal ever issued in this country. The civic and professional Press, both here and in Europe, have pronounced it in 28,000 notices, to be "a mine of instruction, amusement and genuine wit." This is the second No. of Volume 12. The single No. is 25 cents. The first ten volumes, neatly bound, lettered and indexed in five large books of 500 pages each, may be had of the Editor only, for $7. Inclose the cash to box No. 3,121 Post-office, indicating particularly by what Express, and to what station they are to be sent.

CONTENTS OF NO. XLV.

ART. XLIV.—A continuation of the Log of the Scalpel; the efforts of the Weekly Press for the Degradation of the Race; Watering Places and Club-Houses; Our Old and Young Farmers and Villagers—what is the matter with them? Prescriptions by the Editor; his Prescription.

ART. XLV.—Sir Benjamin Brodie on Tobacco, his testimony; its symptoms; Editor's Experience from Practical Observation.—(Continued from last Number.)

ART. XLVI.—Eleventh Letter from John Matthews; Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond; the Kyle of Bute Crinean Canal; Isle of Iona; its Antiquities; Staffa, a Natural Cathedral; Glasgow; Buchanan-st.; the Clyde; the Cathedral; Hunterian Museum; Glasgow; its Wretchedness; Dunluce Castle; the Giant's Causeway; Dunluce; Belfast; Dublin, Tomb of Swift and Stella; Agriculture, Round Towers; Jolly Priests; Killarney; Priestly Thraldom; the Devil's Bridge; an Irish Echo; Ruins of St. Finian; Sweet Innisfal en.

ART. XLVII.—Rearing Children Physiologically; Rules for Thoughtless Parents.

ART XLVIII.—Is the American necessarily a Sponger? Our ruling National Passion; Why should a Doctor encourage Thievery and Mendicancy?

ART. XLIX.—Retention of the Placenta after abortion; its danger; New instrument for its removal by the Editor, with a plate.

ART. L.—What is the Tic Douloureux or Neuralgia, and why is it so common in American Women?

ART. LI.—Constipation; Are Injections hurtful to the natural functions of the Bowels?

ART. LII.—Young impressions; Fore-ordination and Reprobation; my conversion and Falling from Grace; the White-haired Hypocrite; Early Experience in Country Practice; Disappointed Hopes; a Death-bed Scene.

ART LIII.—Certain states of the Human Voice, how to sing or speak without inducing disease.

ART. LIV.—Nature and Cure of Popliteal Aneurism without a Surgical Operation.

ART. LV.—The Village of Nyack and its Approaches; Other Landings on the River, Their Condition.

ART. LVI.—Unblushing Impudence; A Vigilant Dogberry; Another Death at Bellevue from Chloroform; A Professor of Schiedam Schnapps at Twelfth-street College; A Professor Prefers "Old Clo'" Reform; Valentine Mott on Scrofula and Philosophy; A Glorious Hint for the Reeling Philanthropists.

H. G. LAWRENCE, Vesey-st., Astor House.
DEXTER & CO., ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale.

The Editor resides at No. 425 Broadway, between 10th and 11th sts., where he attends exclusively to office consultations and to operative surgery. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, which is devoted exclusively to those of his own patients who require the more important operations, and careful dietetic treatment, unattainable at hotels or boarding-houses. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5.

The office of the SCALPEL is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

THE NEW BOOKS!
THE NEW BOOKS!!
HOPES AND FEARS, OR SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A SPINSTER.
By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
2 vols., 12mo. $1 50.
(Published this morning.)
The following are also just published:
GUESSES AT TRUTH.
By Two Brothers.
THE RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JANE FAIRFIELD.
MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. By DR. HOLLAND. Author of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters," "Bitter Sweet," &c.

Also, the following SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS for the Holidays in every variety of Binding. PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. Edited by Miss S. F. COOPER.

A FOREST HYMN. By W. CULLEN BRYANT. Illustrated by J. A. Hows.

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE. By MARY FORREST.

THE LOVES OF THE POETS. By Mrs. JAMESON.

D. W. EVANS & CO., Gift Booksellers and Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, supply the above and all other Books at the Publishers' Lowest Prices. In addition they give a Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book at the time of sale D. W. E. & CO. have just published a new edition of their 72-page catalogue which fully explains the whole system of Gift Distribution, and can be had gratis on application.

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Original Gift Book Store,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
Established 1854.

NOW READY:
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
DECEMBER, 1860!
CONTENTS.
THE UNITED STATES AND THE BARBARY STATES.
SUNSHINE.
THE TWO TONGUES.
MIDSUMMER AND MAY.
EPITHALAMIA.
ARTHUR HALLAM.
THE CONFESSIONS OF A MEDIUM.
JOHN ANDRE AND HONORA SNEYD.
WE SHALL RISE AGAIN.
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.
A PLEA FOR FREEDOM FROM SPEECH AND FIGURES OF SPEECH-MAKERS.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.
RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year postage paid to any part of the United States.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

MADAME DEMOREST'S ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED REPORT OF THE FASHIONS, only 5 cents. Just think of it, reader, eight quarto pages containing nearly forty fine engravings of new and useful designs, with full descriptions and report of all the latest and prevailing Winter Fashions, with an illuminated cover, etc., etc., etc., all for 5 cents; and only 15 cents per year. Sent by mail on receipt of 6 cents. Send for a copy and find your anticipations more than realized. No. 473 Broadway.

GOULD'S LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1861, containing a complete corrected list of names and places of business of over 3,000 lawyers in the City; also over 100 pages of printed matter useful and necessary for the profession, will be ready on or about the 24th of November instant.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER, will deliver a lecture on *English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding*, or more of *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's) corner of Broadway and 15th-st. on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; to be obtained at Sibell's No. 12 Wall-st.; Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 511 Broadway; Embree & Jacobs. No 134 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER, LATE MISSIONARY to Brazil, and who will soon return to that country, will deliver an address in relation to that interesting empire, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the First Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. WILLETS,) on Joralemon-st., near Court Brooklyn. Admission free.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The Fourth Lecture of this Course will be given in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—*Madame de Maintenon, the Woman of Society.* Course tickets, $1. Single admission, 50 cents.

PROF. B. MATTISON (PASTOR OF UNION Chapel) will deliver a lecture at the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Social Reform and Reformers.* Tickets 25 cents.

COL. JOHN LOCK DORRANCE WILL lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1860, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Progress of Empire.* Tickets 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 5, from No. 266 Fifth-av., a black and tan King Charles Spaniel, called Charley. Whoever will return him will receive the above reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia.*

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on and to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Louise de Lignerolles—A Regular Fix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—Trouble & Father.

WINTER GARDEN—Aged Forty; Or, A Lesson of the Heart—Henry VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Scaffold and the Throne—The Four Lovers—The Devil's Oak.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Astec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is hardly probable that South Carolina will be allowed by the Border States to leave the Confederacy, and drag with her those of the extreme Southern States which most immediately sympathize with her, without at least a strenuous effort to obtain a General Convention of the South, for the purpose of discussing the grave matters involved. The people of Maryland, it will be seen from our dispatches, are beginning to move in this matter, and the feeling that South Carolina has no right to secede, without a consultation, will probably assume the form of a demand that she shall respect a wish so generally expressed. Virginia, too, is striving for the same end, and may possibly be successful. A rumor prevailed yesterday, in Baltimore, that a conference recently took place between prominent South Carolinians and Virginians—one of the latter said to be Senator Hunter—which it is hoped may result in the attainment of the desired end—especially as several distinguished Georgians and Alabamians are said to be in the secret. A letter from Gov. Letcher appears in one of the Richmond papers of yesterday, in answer to a somewhat impertinent one from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, which is generally conservative in its tone. He insists, however, that the only way by which disunion can be prevented is through the repeal of obnoxious laws, in Northern States, which are intended to conflict with the Fugitive Slave law. A bill has unanimously passed both branches of the Georgia Legislature which provides for the calling of a State Convention—at what time does not appear. From South Carolina, of course, the talk is still of secession. Meantime, the money stringency continues, and bank suspensions are becoming common. Following the lead of the Farmers' Bank, all the others in Richmond, and also those of Petersburgh, suspended yesterday; and those of Baltimore have taken the same course.

A day's later intelligence from Europe reaches us by the *Palestine*, which arrived at Portland yesterday from Liverpool on the 8th, *via* Londonderry on the 9th inst. Her mails will be received in this City this afternoon. We receive the announcement, by this arrival, of the entry of King Victor Emanuel into Naples. He arrived there on the morning of the 7th, in company with Garibaldi, and they proceeded together to the Cathedral, and subsequently to the royal palace, which was the scene of great festivities. From Rome we learn that the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive. He will hereafter have left to him only a guard of 3,000 men. There was a report—which, however, could not be traced to any reliable source—that a treaty of peace with China had been signed at Tien-tsin. The Prince of Wales had not yet arrived in England.

We are in possession of late advices from Maracaibo by the bark *Ilva*. Maracaibo was perfectly quiet and trade was going on with the interior Provinces, as the Federalists had been routed in the neighborhood of Trujillo and Merida by Gen. Andrade. In the battle all the Federal chiefs were taken prisoners. Coffee was scarce, and prices going up. The crop was all in, and no more supplies could be expected before the end of January next. Hides are also very scarce. The civil war in New-Granada has prevented the usual arrivals of this article.

The Wide-Awakes of Rhode Island, joined by delegations from surrounding States, held a grand jubilee at Providence last night, to celebrate the success of the Republican cause. It was a very successful and brilliant affair.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of counsel for the Aldermens' Special Committee, appointed to inquire into the safe-keeping of the City Deposits, has applied to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, for an attachment against the City Chamberlain, whose refusal to obey the summons of the Committee we have already chronicled.

The Board of Education last evening reëlected Wm. Jones, Jr., and Samuel W. Seaton, Assistant Superintendents of Schools. Communications from several Fourth Ward School officers, whose appointment is claimed to have been illegal, asking for salaries, and from German and French citizens, asking for the establishment of free libraries in the Public Schools, were referred. After a lengthy discussion the Special Committee appointed to revise the by-laws relating to the Evening Schools was directed to investigate charges of dereliction of duty in the appointment of teachers on the part of the Evening School Committee, and to make new provision for the expenses of the Evening Schools. The by-laws reported by the Committee were under consideration when the hour of adjournment arrived.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, Capt. Nelson, of the ship *Harvey Birch*, was released from penalties unintentionally incurred for some departure from the regulations touching the landing of emigrants at this port. Five hundred dollars per annum were appropriated towards the salary of the physician of the City Prison. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine emigrants have arrived during the week; $4,482 were received for commutation, and $12,828 39 remain on hand.

The investigation as to the murder of T. D. Colyer was continued yesterday at Shaw's Hotel, Jamaica, near the Union Race-course, before Coroner Wood and a jury, when three witnesses were examined, and the case was further adjourned to Monday next. The principal witness examined yesterday was Joseph Lambert, who is under arrest on suspicion of having committed the murder. He answered questions freely and without hesitation, but for some reason, which we shall not attempt to explain, his testimony was very inconsistent and contradictory.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge Gould sentenced the ticket-swindlers, Enright and Gordon, the former to Sing Sing for two years, the latter to the Penitentiary for one year. The murderer, Manhattan, was sentenced to Sing Sing for life. John F. Williams, for the murder of his wife, was sent to State Prison for fifteen years and six months. Other sentences were imposed, and the trial of Mulligan was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of *guilty*. In the General Sessions, but few cases were disposed of. Two heavy sentences of eleven and twelve years in State Prison were imposed upon two robbers, Sickles and Parringchiff. Margaret Fox was sent three years and a half to Sing Sing for larceny. The Sheriff's jury, in the Aldermanic suit of Russell *vs.* Wilson, assessed the damages of plaintiff, in consequence of an assault of defendant, at $5,000. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Hoffman has rendered decision for the plaintiffs on the demurrer interposed to the complaint in the case of House of Refuge *vs.* Harmann. This is a formal proceeding for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the law against theatrical performances on the Sabbath, the parties intending to appeal, no matter what the judgment in the present instance. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of Thomas Eddy was admitted to probate, making bequests to the amount of $8,000 to certain Charitable Institutions and Societies, all of which are in this City except one, that being in Pennsylvania. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Mullen dismissed a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Marshal Rynders, commanding him to bring up a party supposed to be a fugitive slave. The suspected slave turned out to be a witness held to testify on a charge of murder on the high seas against one Harris. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, the case in relation to the dead of Potter's Field—McGraw *vs.* The Mayor—resulted in a verdict of $1,432 for the plaintiff. In the *crim. con.* case of Brown *vs.* Davidson, now under trial in the United States Circuit Court, the defence submitted, yesterday, all the testimony they deemed it advisable to offer. To-day the case will be summed up.

There was continued and much excitement in Wall-street yesterday, and wide fluctuations in Stocks and Southern and Western Currency, growing out of the telegraphic reports in the morning papers of Bank suspensions in Virginia and extravagant exchange at Chicago. The favorable turn in our own Money and Exchange affairs, and a further general and determined movement among the Associated Banks in this City to meet the crisis by liberal expansion, and by virtually making common stock of their Specie, created a buoyant turn in the afternoon and a rise of 3 ℔ cent. in Stocks.

Business at the Corn Exchange was spiritless. Flour, Wheat and Corn again declined. Cotton was heavy and unsettled. Provisions were depressed and irregular. No important movement occurred in Groceries, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Seeds, Fish, Hides, Spices or Tobacco. Whisky was in demand, but at reduced rates. Hay and Hops attracted less attention. The public sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily, as only a portion of the lots offered found buyers at easier prices. Freights were less active, though shippers had any existing advantage. There were 483 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are fully supplied with beef cattle, milch cows, sheep and hogs. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,042 beef cattle; 129 milch cows; 648 veal calves; 10,692 sheep and lambs, and 13,199 live hogs—total 29,710. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold at an average decline of ½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, from the current rates at the previous market; a few of the best brought 9½c.@9¾c.; good fair killing bullocks 8½c.@9c., and from that down to 6c., according to quality. Milch cows of medium and common grades are $3@$5 ℔ head lower; fancy animals are in fair demand at good prices. Veal calves sell slow, very few bring over 7c. ℔ lb., live weight, and only good ones go at that. Sheep and lambs fare down 37½c. to 75c. ℔ head, the price being effected by the marked decline in pelts. Live hogs are in excess of the present demand and sell at a marked decline.

The Fugitive Slave Compromise and its Opponents.

There is no mistaking the motives, however various, of those journals which so promptly denounced our suggested compromise of the only remaining subject of controversy between the North and South—the Fugitive Slave law. These virtuous devotees of principle, who are shocked at the idea of soothing sectional animosities, and satisfying constitutional obligations, by paying the injured parties in money, rather than by a specific return of their lost property, belong to three or four different parties. First, there are the Disunionists, who would deprecate any settlement of the vexed question, and who delight in nothing so much as the circulation of inflammatory appeals to passion, whether they proceed from the North or South; while they carefully conceal or studiously pervert every attempt on the part of Republicans and friends of the Union, to pour oil upon the troubled waters.

A second class of opposers of the proposition to pay for the fugitive slaves are the Northern "Democrats," who, for low partisan purposes, object to a measure which they foresee will relieve a Republican Administration from embarrassment. Remembering that the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law has been productive of the most serious damage to the Whig and Democratic Administrations in past years, they take it for granted that its effects upon a party which has Freedom for its watchword, and which has been borne into power on the tide of Northern hostility to Slavery extension, must be disastrous. They therefore insist on holding Mr. Lincoln and his friends to the odious duty, and vaguely hope that they, as a party, will be benefited by the Republican disaffection which may ensue. But never were men more mistaken. They forget that those Northern men who may desert the Republican Party on account of a rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave act, will take still higher ground against Slavery, and form party alliances more directly antagonistic to the institution. In this way the ranks of Republicanism would be thinned; but those of effete Democracy would not be replenished. On the contrary, the Republicans would probably receive as many recruits from the ranks of the Whigs, Americans, and the Democrats themselves, in consequence of the enforcement of the law in question, as it would lose by Anti-Slavery defections. The Democratic organization would, therefore, lose more than the Republican, by pursuing an unwise and unpatriotic policy with a view to the injury of the latter.

Another class of persons who will probably oppose the suggested policy of a pecuniary compromise in relation to the Fugitive Slave law, are the intensely ultra, and, at the same time, intensely narrow-minded opponents of Slavery. Men who regard Slavery as "the sum of all villanies," and yet are too mean to contribute money for the purchase and liberation of a slave, on the hypocritical pretence that their consciences will not allow them thus to admit the idea of property in man, may be expected to oppose a proposition for the settlement of a sectional controversy which is as beneficent to the slave as it is just and liberal to the master. But from the truly sincere and benevolent abolitionists we have reason to hope better things. We remember that Mr. Sumner, five or six years ago, spoke of "spanning the chasm which separates the North and South, by a bridge of gold;" and that Mr. Emerson has expressed a willingness to give half his private fortune, and countless millions out of the public treasury, to accomplish emancipation. Of course, there can be no opposition from such quarters, to a simple proposition to restore peace to the country at the cost of a million per annum, to be spent in giving freedom to slaves.

There will doubtless be opposition to the plan of paying for the fugitive slaves out of the Federal Treasury among many earnest friends of the Union, from a mistaken idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, as well as from over-sensitive scruples as it regards constitutional power. But we feel assured that in proportion as this class of men—whether Northern Republicans and Democrats or Southern friends of the Union—look the difficulties in the face, the more clearly will they recognize the expediency and necessity of the proposed compromise. It involves no sacrifice of principle on any side, and will at the same time remove the last source of sectional irritation and agitation. A law may be so framed as to compensate the slaveholders for the loss of their property, without giving encouragement to the fugacious spirit.

It should be made a condition in every case where the Government pays for a fugitive slave that he be sent to Liberia, or to other tropical regions beyond the limits of the United States.

As the owner is now justly required to pay his own expenses, and those of his witnesses, as well as the expenses of the fugitive, after catching him, just as the owner of a fugitive horse would do, it would be just, in arranging the terms of such a law, to make a considerable deduction from the value of the slave, in awarding compensation for him. The compensation should not, therefore, exceed two-thirds the value. The people of the South would, in consequence of this partial compensation, lie under no temptation to relax in their vigilance over their slaves. But they would, nevertheless, be great gainers, since, under the proposed arrangement, they would receive compensation for nearly every fugitive, whereas they now recover not more than one in ten.

The greatest care should be taken to prevent collusion and fraud upon the Government, and to this end it might be necessary in many cases, if not in all, to carry the fugitive to the vicinity from which he escaped, under the custody of a United States Marshal, in order to identify him as the property of the claimant. This fact could be ascertained by a jury of the vicinage, which could, at the same time, determine his value. The existing Fugitive Slave law is a disgrace to the legislation of the country, in that it omits this guarantee for the identity of the negro claimed as a slave. Under it a man may be claimed as a fugitive from Virginia, and turned over to the tender mercies of men who would never dare show him in the community from which he was alleged to have fled. This defect in the law leaves a gap through which a regiment of kidnappers may march in the open face of day.

The precaution here indicated would add no great amount to the expense of enforcing the law, while it would be a sure guarantee against frauds; and we may remark in this connection that the expense of putting such a law in force, would bear no proportion to that which now attends the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. In the Anthony Burns case the expenditure of the Federal Government was something like $40,000. A similar affair in Pennsylvania, in which the rescuers were tried for treason, must have cost many thousands; and the recent affair at Oberlin, in Ohio, was perhaps not less expensive.

In point of feasibility, a law providing payment for fugitive slaves, in place of their return to their owners, would have greatly the advantage; and, apart from the price paid for the slaves, the cost of its enforcement would be far lighter.

The President and Secession.

It seems to be generally understood that President Buchanan does not assent to the theory of peaceful secession. He holds with every man of national reputation, who has ever expressed his opinion upon the subject, that the Constitution is binding upon the several States, and that no one State has a right to abolish it. It is stated with confidence that he will present this view of the case in his Message, and will declare his purpose to enforce the laws of Congress. No one can be surprised at this,—for it is not easy to see how he could possibly do otherwise without utterly repudiating the oath he has taken to support the Constitution and execute the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Keitt has more than once declared that the President was pledged not to resist a secession movement. The same assertion has been made by Senator Toombs, by Mr. Yancey and by other advocates of disunion. Its object is evident. It was designed to allay the apprehensions of secession on the part of the Federal Government. But it is preposterous on its face, unless it is a mere quibble in the use of words. Mr. Buchanan may have said that he could not interfere with Conventions, or with public demonstrations of any kind, or with declarations of secession from the Union. He has no right to do so. But he can never have pledged himself to permit resistance to the laws of Congress.

It is reported that the Southern members of the Cabinet differ from the President on the theory of secession,—and that they will resign their posts if he asserts the supremacy of the Constitution in his annual Message. The rumor is not at all likely to be true. Mr. Cobb has been thoroughly committed for years to the Union side of this controversy, and Mr. Floyd has said, over and over again, in private letters during the present agitation, that he should maintain the supremacy of the Constitution.

Besides this,—the difference, if it exists, is not such as to render necessary their secession from the Cabinet. As things now stand, it is a difference of opinion merely. It will be time enough to separate when it shall become a matter for action. Thus far the seceding States have been careful not to give any cause or provocation for the interference of the Federal Government. And the action of the President, on the other hand, has been equally marked by practical prudence.

* * *

Southern Misapprehensions—Personal Liberty Bills in New-York.—The leading Southern newspapers continue to echo the statement of the Governor of Alabama, that New-York and Massachusetts have nullified the Fugitive Slave law on their statute books.

New-York has persistently refused any such nullification, and refused it by the voice and votes of Republicans. In 1859 a personal liberty bill was defeated in the Assembly by a direct vote. In the Senate, Mr. Foot, of Madison County, presented at the same session a memorial, accompanied by a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans on the Committee were Messrs. Diven and Noxon, who reported adversely, and in an able argument vindicated the Republicans from entertaining, *as a party*, the sentiments of nullification against the Fugitive Slave law shadowed in the memorial, or from holding the unconstitutional opinion embodied in the bill. Mr. Diven, in presenting the report, made some remarks on the subject. This action killed the measure also in the Senate. Mr. Diven was nominated for Congress during the recent campaign, and was assailed by the Abolitionists of his District for his course in the Senate. His predecessor had been elected by about 300 majority, but Mr. Diven's majority was about 3,500, thus showing he had lost nothing by his position.

In 1855 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a "Personal Liberty bill," which Gov. Gardner vetoed. It was passed over his objections. During the ensuing session it was about being repealed when the intelligence of the Sumner outrage operated to prevent. During the subsequent administration of Gov. Banks, and at his instance, the law was emasculated of all its unconstitutional features by a repealing statute.

In the face of these facts the Republicans are assailed with a degree of virulence seldom equaled in the history of political contests, not only by Southern but by Northern newspapers, for the alleged enactment of these nullifying laws. So long as truth and common justice are thus steadily ignored, what wonder is it that the people are misled and the public peace disturbed.

The City Funds.

A CARD FROM MR. FROST.

Artisans' Bank, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your desire, as public journalist, to give the truth and nothing but the truth in your columns, and your willingness at all times to correct any errors that may be made in your editorials from ignorance of the facts, I take the liberty to correct your article in this morning's edition, headed "*City Funds*," in which you refer to this Bank in connection with the "City Chamberlain and the "Park Bank."

It is not true that the Park Bank loaned five hundred thousand dollars to this Bank upon unsatisfactory security, with simply the indorsement of Mr. Platt.

The securities furnished by the Bank to secure the City deposit was of the most satisfactory kind, and in every way ample and abundant for the loan, consisting of good indorsed business notes, maturing in October, November and December, to the amount of $750,000; and I venture here to say that but few Banks in the City could have produced a better line of short paper. In proof of this assertion I have only to say, that upwards of $425,000 of the loan of $500,000 have already been paid from collection, and that the whole amount will be paid before the 1st proximo from the same source. Consequently, "if bankruptcy overtakes commercial houses of the most solid and honorable repute," the *City* will not lose a dollar by this Bank or by the Chamberlain's connection with it.

It was unfortunate for the stockholders of the Bank that it was made the "City depository."

The large amount of securities furnished to secure this account, which we were compelled to give, was the cause of the Bank's misfortune.

CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

In the foregoing letter it will be seen that Mr. Frost makes no allusion whatever to the statement, forming one of the main charges in the article to which he objects, "that the Artisans' Bank, a few days previous to its failure, made several attempts to transfer the City Account to another banking-house, but that such attempts were repulsed, on the ground that the Artisans' Bank was largely in arrear to the City, and that the securities which it offered to make good the deficiency were not of a satisfactory nature." We now ask him directly, is it or is it not true that Mr. Platt offered the City Account to the Bank of the State of New-York; and that this Bank, after due examination of the securities offered by the Artisans' Bank, refused to accept the trust? Is it not true, also, that before the Park Bank would undertake the responsibility for the City money on such securities as the Artisans' Bank had to tender, the directors of the Park Bank insisted upon receiving Mr. Platt's notes in his private capacity for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars as collateral security?

That Mr. Frost should think the security offered by the Artisans' Bank abundant and satisfactory, is but natural; nevertheless, it has nothing to do with the case. Every eye, says the proverb, is apt to form its own beauty, and affectionate proprietors are lamentably liable to mistake their own geese for swans. Mr. Frost's letter confesses, if we understand it rightly, that the Artisans' Bank loaned out half a million of the City's money, no doubt at good interest, to private parties; and that just previous to its bankruptcy, it had the grace and public spirit to offer what were in Mr. Frost's judgment, good and valid securities for three-quarters of a million to any solvent bank that would consent to make good the half million deficiency in the public money. Contrary to Mr. Frost's judgment, however, one leading banking-house refused the securities altogether as not satisfactory, and another only accepted them on condition of receiving Mr. Platt's private security for the half million advanced. We cannot see that Mr. Frost has done anything but injure the Chamberlain's case by these confessions.

And why, let us ask, when the Vice-President of the Artisans' Bank took up his respected and always reliable pen, in reply to our article of yesterday,—why did he make no explanatory reference to the sum of "fifty thousand dollars," which the Committee of the Clearing-house found to be missing from the books of the Bank, either on the very day, or a few days previous to Mr. Platt's appointment. When Mr. Frost says that it was "unfortunate for the stockholders of the Bank that it was made the City Depository," does he not rather mean to say that it was an unfortunate thing for all concerned that the managers of the Artisans' Bank should have so grossly overestimated the profits which might possibly accrue in judicious hands from the use of the City's money? It is to be regretted, also, that Mr. Frost makes no allusion to various political credits which were about the same time gratuitously opened with sundry prominent men, by the same highly liberal institution.

We have but one comfort in this business, which arises from a confidence that the Legislature, at its next session, will lay hold of this matter in good earnest, with a view to unraveling the mystery of "corruption" which the Special Committee of the Clearing-house did not hesitate to charge. However eagerly Mr. Platt may contest the right of Clearing-house Committees, or Aldermanic Committees, or even the machinery of the Supreme Court, to examine into the affairs of the Artisans' Bank, and the means by which his appointment was procured, it is not likely that he will be rash enough to contest the power of the State Legislature. The public eye is riveted on this whole controversy, and until Mr. Frost can make some statement more satisfactory and convincing as to the main body of charges and suspicions which are afloat, it would be much the wiser course for him to avoid newspaper discussion altogether.

* * *

The Question of Negro Suffrage—Vote of the Republicans.—The official returns of the recent vote upon the admission of the colored population to equal suffrage shows that the Constitutional amendment is defeated by something more than 100,000 majority. In this City, of the 95,000 who voted upon the Electoral ticket, only 39,000, in the gross, voted upon the amendment, and only some 1,600 gave their suffrages for it. It is evident, therefore, that the Republican Party, with its majority in the State of 50,000, has decidedly pronounced against admitting colored men to a political equality with the whites.

The fact ought to enlighten the South somewhat as to the imputations habitual with them upon the motives and sympathies of the Republican Party. It ought to convince them how little of truth there is in the belief that it favors the doctrine of negro equality, or proposes to place in the hands of the negro any share of political power. At this moment the Republicans are assailed with much more vehemence by the ultra Abolitionists than are the Democrats. Whenever the South shall settle down into a mood which will permit them to see things as they are, they may, possibly, give some weight to the fact of such a vote as this.

* * *

A Chance for Us After All—Our Criminal Courts.—A breath of pure air from the country is always refreshing to lungs that have stifled through a heated term within the pent-up walls of a city. In this great metropolitan Sahara of judicial integrity, therefore, we can especially appreciate a reign of justice like that which, for the past two weeks, has been administered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this City, by an upright Judge from a rural portion of the State. Judge Gould, by his energy and promptness in applying the law to criminals brought before him, has placed under deep obligation the decent portion of this community, who had come to despair of suppressing crime under the corrupt *régime* of our City Criminal Judiciary.

Among the first trials at the recent opening of the Oyer and Terminer were those of the ticket swindlers Enright and Gordon. Warned by the defeat which had previously crowned his efforts to punish this class of criminals, brought before our City Judge, the District-Attorney very prudently put these prisoners on trial before Judge Gould. The result was their conviction; and yesterday they were sentenced, Gordon to the Penitentiary for a year, and Enright, notorious in swindling pursuits, to State Prison for two years. A few such blows as this, dealt at the various cheating pursuits, and especially at this meanest and most sneaking form in which they exhibit themselves in this City, would soon free New-York from the stigma of being a more dangerous community for strangers to pass through than any City on the face of the globe.

But while a great service has been rendered by the tribunal over which Judge Gould presides, to our good name abroad, and to the safety of emigrants passing through the City, the lovers of good order, whose homes are here, have a special cause of rejoicing, in view of the blow which has more recently been struck at the ruling aristocracy of muscle among us. We presume that "William Mulligan, Esquire," needs no introduction to a New-York public. Those, however, who are not accustomed to peruse the records of our criminal Courts, may be interested to learn that, for the past two days, that illustrious man has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment for having attempted to shoot Police Officer Oliver, in the discharge of his duty. During the trial the court-room has been crowded with an array of spectators such as has not been collected since the day immortalized on Farnborough Heath. Short hair was decidedly the mode in Court, and a timid man might well be pardoned if in such a presence he had trembled for his safety. The great muscle king, Morrissey, was on the stand against the prisoner, and his words, like his fists, seemed weighty in the minds of the Jury. A trio of counsel defended the distinguished offender, before a Jury which the labor of an entire day had selected.

In spite, therefore, of his counsel's inconsistency in describing him at one time, in comparison with Morrissey, as "a little insignificant bit of humanity," and at another as "the peer in all the manly virtues of any man" in the room, it was greatly feared at times that the whole tribunal would be bullied into acquittal. But the dignity and uprightness of the presiding Judge, allowed no improper influence to be exerted on the Jury, and they rendered a verdict of guilty, upon which Mr. William Mulligan must be sent to the State Prison with other felons at least two years, and it *may* be for ten!

Such a result in the City of New-York cannot fail to inspire even the despairing, with hope.

* * *

Conservatism in Georgia.—We publish a full report of the speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, made at Augusta, Georgia, a few days since, against the secession movement. It is a bold, calm, and very able remonstrance against the schemes of that class of politicians who are acting upon Mr. Yancey's programme, and seeking to plunge the cotton States, by some sudden movement, into revolution. Mr. Stephens advocates the meeting of a State Convention chosen by the people,—and an attempt, by the ordinary methods of remonstrance and negotiation, to secure a redress of grievances, before seeking a remedy in revolution. He was constantly interrupted by Mr. Toombs, to whose suggestions he replied in excellent temper and with great good sense.

Local Politics.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last evening, in their respective Districts, with the following results:

Dist.
1.. Adjourned to meet at call of Chair.
3.. George C. Byrne, nominated.
5.. Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.
7.. Daniel Darrow, nominated.
9.. Isaac Dayton, nominated.
11.. Jacob L. Dodge, nominated.
13.. Ira A. Allen, nominated.
15.. William Haw, Jr., nominated.
17.. William Dunning, nominated.

Everything passed off satisfactorily and peaceably. The nominations seemed to give general satisfaction.

UNION COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Union Councilmanic Convention of delegates from the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, has placed the following gentlemen in nomination: Ninth Ward, Charles J. Holder; Fifteenth Ward, Edwin, R. Wilbur; Sixteenth Ward, John C. Ham; Eighteenth Ward, H. A. T. Granberry. When the above had been nominated, William C. Bross, of the Sixteenth, and William E. Frost, of the Eighteenth Wards, were nominated "at large," thus completing the ticket.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates in the Sixteenth Ward:

Alderman—Edward Berrian.
School Commissioners—Nathaniel Ellis, J. W. Murray.
School Inspector—Charles C. White.
School Trustees—Samuel Moore, A. J. Perry, Joseph Forbes.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Independent Democratic General Committee met last evening, at No. 193 Bowery, J. Rosenbourgh in the Chair, and H. B. Davies Secretary. The Chairman announced the death of J. Dittenhoffer, Esq., and in respect to his memory the Committee adjourned without transacting any business.

PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

Jacob Pecare was last evening nominated for Councilman of the Fourth District by a "People's" Convention.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The Tammany Hall Primaries came off last night. A large vote was polled in every Ward, and several tickets in opposition to the "slate" were run.

Naval Intelligence.

The new magazine at Portsmouth, N. H., is finished at last. It is reported favorably of by several persons who have seen it. The dimensions of the building are: Length, 103 feet, width 48 feet. It will afford storage for 5,000 barrels of powder. The Navy-yard at Portsmouth is rapidly assuming prominence, and has certainly turned out the *Mohican* and *Cumberland* in a very creditable manner.

The splendid steam-frigate *Wabash* was yesterday floated out of the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to make room for the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*. The *Wabash* is one of the finest steamers we possess, and were it not for the partially ruinous innovation of the hoisting propeller introduced in her construction, which was hurriedly copied from English models, she would be one of the most useful. As it is, against a head wind, she has little more power than a tow-boat. The London *Times* need not feel astonished, therefore, that we look on the iron plate system with suspicion.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Palestine at Portland.

The Entry of King Victor Emanuel Into Naples.

Total Dissolution of the Pope's Army.

Rumored Treaty of Peace with China.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Palestine* from Liverpool on the 8th *via* Londonderry on the 9th inst. arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The *Palestine's* dates are one day later than those already received.

The *Palestine* was substituted for the *North Briton*.

The mails by the *Palestine* were dispatched South by the steamboat train at 5 o'clock this evening, and are due in New-York to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

The King of Sardinia had entered Naples.

There was a doubtful report that a treaty of peace with China had been signed at Tien-tsin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No intelligence had been received of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to have been the *Hero* and *Ariadne*, were seen passing Pill, off Portland, during the night of the 6th inst.

Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 9th inst.

FRANCE.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of twenty-five and a third millions of francs.

ITALY.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive, and that he will only have left to him a simple guard of 3,000 men.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst., in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the Royal Palace, where great festivities took place in spite of bad weather.

The British Legion at Naples were dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

Commercial Intelligence.

[*By telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the week at 95,000 bales, of which 41,000 bales were on speculation and 8,000 bales to exporters. The market opened unsettled and excited, and all qualities considerably advanced; but, after the arrival of the *Africa* and the promulgation of her news, a slight reaction took place, and the market closed with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. over the prices of the previous Friday. The estimated sales to-day (Friday) are 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales have been taken on speculation and for export. The market closes firm. The improvement is mostly on the middling qualities. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	7⅛d.
Fair Mobile	7½d.	Middling Mobile	7 d.
Fair Uplands	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

The stock in port is 618,000 bales, of which 477,000 is American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Thursday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market opened, to-day, with little inquiry at weak prices. Corn—All qualities have slightly declined.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

Beef is dull. Pork firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

Consols are at 93⅜@93½ for money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, Friday, Nov. 9—Noon.

The rates for the following American Securities are as follows: Illinois Central Railroad, 30@29½; Erie Railroad Stock, 30½; New-York Central Railroad, 73@78.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Land Warrants Issued During the Year—Report of the Commissioner of the General Land-office—Army Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The resignation of Col. McDuffie, Southern Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, has been received. Col. D. E. Buel will probably be appointed his successor.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued six thousand land warrants during the past year. His report will show a rapid decrease of the pension list.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land-office will be one of unusual interest to the whole country. Among other things, it will show that the coal fields of the United States cover upwards of two hundred thousand square miles, and are capable of supplying steam-power equal to the whole physical force of the present population of the Globe.

The head-quarters of the First Cavalry have been removed temporarily from St. Louis to Fort Wise, on the Arkansas River.

Lieut. Crook, Fourth Infantry, will immediately report at Fort Columbus for duty, with the recruits about to embark from New-York for California.

Mayor Berret's proclamation fixes the 29th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer at the national capital.

Mr. John Dimitry left yesterday for Nicaragua, as bearer of dispatches for his father, our present Minister in Central America. Mr. Dimitry is anxious to return home, and may soon be relieved. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Postmaster-General to-day ordered the preparation of envelopes embossed with a one-cent stamp, from a newly-executed die, representing the head of Franklin, to be used for circulars and drop letters.

Letter envelopes will also be prepared with a one-cent stamp in juxtaposition with the three-cent stamp, to facilitate the necessary prepayment of the carrier's fee on letters taken from lamp-post boxes or other stations in cities to the Post-office for transportation by mail.

These envelopes will be ordered both ruled and unruled.

Conflagrations.

THE NANNIKEAG COTTON FACTORY FIRE.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The machine-shop of the Nannikeag cotton factory was destroyed by fire last night. O. C. Smith, machinist, sustained a loss of $8,000. No insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LACONIA, N. H.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A fire in Laconia, N. H., last night destroyed twenty-five buildings, including the Cerro Gordo House, the Post-office, Telegraph-office, two newspaper offices, &c. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Nearly all the business part of the village was destroyed.

FIRE IN OSWEGO.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Huron Flour Mill in this city, owned by W. W. Baker, of Lockport, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on the building and contents, $45,000; on which there was an insurance of about $30,000.

The State Canvassers.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The State Canvassers met here to-day to canvass the votes on the Electoral ticket, but the returns from New-York and several other counties not having been received, they adjourned until to-morrow.

The Disturbance at Harvard College.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The names of Sophomores suspended at Harvard College yesterday for hazing the Freshmen are as follows: Charles Jackson, Boston; Charles Emerson, Staten Island; Augustus Baker, Albany; A. C. Hazeltine, Philadelphia; John L. Ward, Salem; Chas.

F. Fearing, New-York; J. T. Kilbreth, Cincinnati; H. J. Edwards, Boston. Jackson was dismissed for two years; the others for one year.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

Capt. Montgomery Again in the Field—Marauding and Murder—Reported Outrages upon Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Government has just been officially informed that Capt. MONTGOMERY and his company have commenced operations in Kansas again by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during the month of December.

Several days ago letters were received from responsible sources addressed to the proper authority, stating that Capt. MONTGOMERY has a force of probably five hundred men, with plenty of arms, ammunition, and other material aid, and that from time to time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North. The writers also say that the demand to adjourn the land sales would be resorted to as a mere pretext for raising an armed force, and that the real object of this lawless organization is a raid, first on the frontiers of Missouri, and then on Arkansas, and the Western border, to avenge the punishment of abolition emissaries.

Gov. MEDARY has recently communicated some important particulars relative to Capt. MONTGOMERY'S reported alarming movements.

Orders will be forthwith dispatched ordering the United States troops in Kansas to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the land officers in the performance of their duty, as well as the public property menaced, including Fort Scott.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 21.

The state of affairs in Bourbon and Lynn counties, in this Territory, cause much talk, speculation, and excitement here.

Many rumors are afloat in regard to the movements of Capt. MONTGOMERY. Various reports say that he has from three hundred to four hundred men fully armed and equipped, and is threatening the lives and property of the Pro-Slavery men in the vicinity of the counties above alluded to.

The citizens of Fort Scott are reported as expecting an attack, and they are removing their goods and chattels.

Nothing had transpired up to 3 o'clock on Monday.

WARSAW, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A messenger reached here to-day, bringing the following dispatch, which has been forwarded to the Administration at Washington:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 21.

The Abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston, or the East, under the command of Capt. MONTGOMERY, numbering from 300 to 500 men, and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, and broken up the Court, compelling myself and all the Officers of the U. S. District Court to fly for our lives. They have taken the towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott Land Office, &c. They intend to invade Missouri. Signed,

J. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Third Judicial District, K. T.

A military company will be organized in this city to-morrow to aid in the suppression of this outbreak.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry County, Mo., to-day, it was resolved to raise a volunteer company to defend their homes, and, if necessary, the western border of the State. A Committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of Missouri, and lay the facts before him, and request a supply of arms.

The following letter has been addressed to Gov. STEWART:

CLINTON, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1860.

SIR: I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State: the Abolitionists, under command of MONTGOMERY and Director PENNYSON, to the number of 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie-knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Lima and Bourbon. These arms arrived by the wagon load at or near Mount City, about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. MONTGOMERY has been in Boston during a part of the Summer, and returned with plenty of money, to enlist recruits. Many of his men are newly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott, and other towns on the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. MOORE, a Grand Juror; Mr. HARTISON, Mr. SAMUEL SCOTT, Mr. HINDS, and obliged all the U. S. officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His own expressed design, made in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, while he cleared out Southwest Missouri of slaves. So he has carried out literally his declared programme. The citizens of Missouri, on Osage and Merimater rivers, in Bates and Vernon are flying from their houses into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain 1,000 men.

My Court was broken up by them, the United States Court for the Southern District, and I suspect they have seized the records, and also the records of the Land Office, as he publicly declared that he would do so.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed.) J. WILLIAMS,
United States District Judge for the Third Judicial District of Kansas.

KANSAS, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

United States Marshal P. T. COLBY and party, of Kansas Territory, arrived here this evening. They bring the following particulars relative to the operations of Capt. MONTGOMERY and his gang of Jay-Hawkers, numbering nearly 500 men:

FORT SCOTT, Monday, Nov. 19.

United States Judge WILLIAMS and the officers of the Court have been obliged to flee to Missouri to escape attack from the Jay-Hawpers.

SAMUEL SCOTT, of Linn County, was taken from his house on the morning of the 18th inst. and hung.

Many of the most prominent citizens have been arrested, but as yet their fate is unknown.

Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., of Fort Scott, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., of Choutean's trading-post, and other merchants in the Territory, have removed their goods to Missouri.

The roads are lined with teams leaving the Territory.

Mr. HAFFNAGH, Postmaster at Zapleton, was arrested here to-day, and threatened with hanging, but he succeeded in making his escape.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Rumors are in circulation here of the burning of Fort Scott, but they are not generally credited.

REUTBLICAN REJOICING.

Great Demonstration of the Wide-Awakes at Providence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The city is alive with Wide-Awake rejoicings. The torchlight procession of the Wide-Awakes of Rhode Island and the adjacent States, of which so much has lately been said, and for which active preparations have been making during the past fortnight, came off this evening, and was a most decided success. The line of march was extremely brilliant—the residences and stores, almost without an exception, being lighted from top to bottom, and graced with illuminated transparencies, colored lanterns and gorgeous devices.

It being a clear and beautiful night, everybody in this and the neighboring towns poured into the streets to see the sight, and, as the procession passed with uniformed men, lighted torches, shooting-rockets and fireworks of various kinds, they greeted it with cheerings, waving of handkerchiefs and joyous shouts. Deputations from all the principal towns in the State, from Boston, Hartford and Salem, joined their brethren of Rhode Island, making a total of between three and four thousand men.

After the procession, the outside companies were entertained at a grand collation, where until a late hour all hands enjoyed themselves most delightfully.

The Springfield, Ill., dispatch in to-day's TIMES, embracing Mr. LINCOLN'S speech, was read at the collation, and a hearty "three times three" was given for "Old ABE" and his Administration. Gov. SPRAGUE and the old conservative Republican clique, which means the Bell men in disguise, did not favor the demonstration, but it was a great affair without them.

HOWARD.

Movements of Mr. Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Mr. LINCOLN, President elect, Mrs. LINCOLN, Senator TRUMBULL, Hon. DON PIATT, of Ohio, and Gen. ROBERTSON, of Pittsburg, arrived in this city this evening. The intention of Mr. LINCOLN to visit Chicago, was known to but few, consequently no demonstration was made. He was met at the railroad dépôt by a few of his personal friends, who took the party to the Tremont House, where Mr. LINCOLN will remain during his stay in this city.

Mr. HAMLIN, it is expected, will arrive here to-morrow morning, when the President and Vice-President elect will have the pleasure of seeing each other for the first time.

The North Side Wide-Awakes serenaded Mr. LINCOLN and his friends to-night.

Mr. LINCOLN expects to return home on Saturday.

THE BIRCH DIVORCE CASE.

Third Day.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The reading of the testimony of Mr. BOYD was completed this morning. He admits receiving presents of a ring and smoking-cap from Mrs. BURCH, and that some slight familiarities had taken place between them. Mrs. BURCH had expressed friendship and partiality for the witness, but never encouraged any criminal act, or evinced an inclination for such. He admits receiving letters from Mrs. BURCH, one which requests a return of all articles and letters of hers in his possession. The other accuses him of retaining the smoking-cap to show as an evidence of the shame against her, and requests him to leave the city, as, after what had passed, she could not expect her husband's confidence while he remained there. The witness denies positively any criminal act, or having noticed any desire for such. Copies of letters to Mrs. BURCH from the witness are attached, in which he denies, in word or thought, having done her wrong, and expresses surprise at what could have extorted from her the false charge against him.

The deposition of ANNA HUMPHREY was read. It merely shows that she saw Mrs. BURCH and STUART together in a dressing-room of STUART'S house during a party there, while Mrs. BURCH was mending her dress, which was torn in dancing; she saw nothing immodest or improper between them.

Charles Thiel, sworn: Deposed seeing Stuart and Mrs. Burch at a masquerade party at George Rumsey's; neither were masked; they stood together conversing in the library for half an hour.

On the cross-examination he testified that they were not whispering; the rooms were open to all parties; is son-in-law to Mr. Maitland, who keeps an account with Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch had expressed a desire to see witness; had an interview with him at his lawyer's office; his manner was cordial; on the night of the party believed that Mrs. Burch was not masked at all.

Charles Layton, gardner to Mr. Burch, testified that he went into Burch's employ in July, 1856; first saw Stuart in January or Febuary, 1857 in the parlor with Mrs. Burch, while witness was putting up a new clock on the mantel-piece; Stuart gave him orders what to do; told Stuart that he was not his master and could not order him about: Mrs. Burch ordered him (witness) not to speak so; saw Mrs. Burch and Stuart that night playing checkers as late as 10 o'clock with the checker-board between them on their knees; witness also testified to other occasions of Stuart's being late there with Mrs. Burch; Mrs. Burch would tell witness not to wait but to shut up the house; this was while Mr. Burch was absent; had seen Stuart there while Burch was absent in town; on one occasion Stuart had interfered with the grape-vines, and he (witness) told him he would have turned him out of the grapery if he had seen him. The witness deposed generally to having seen Stuart at the house late during the absence of Burch, and on one occasion to seeing him and Mrs. Burch standing close together in the garden; they were doing nothing; he (witness) had gone to bed on one occasion without shutting up the house, and left Stuart there; witness went to sleep before Stuart left; he knew that, because he could not hear the door fastened; could hear it plainly in his room; had taken notes from Mrs. Burch to Stuart; on one occasion Mr. Stuart stopped at the Tremont House; took the letter and inquired how he was; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Turner went there to see Stuart; had taken fifty notes to Burrill from Mr. Burch.

The Court then adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Charles Layton cross-examined—Left Burch's employ on the 13th of November, 1859; lived with Burr; afterwards went South; then came back to live with Burch; lived here still; Burr discharged him; said it was because he lied when he went South; saw a person who formerly lived with Burch; saw Mrs. Eggleston, the other woman who had lived there; don't know that I received money for going South; recollect of receiving money from Burch's Bank after left Burr's service; before I went South I went to see after the land at Jonesboro' to purchase; was directed to the land by different people; had only enough money to pay my expenses; did not recollect the names of any persons whose land I had seen; left Burch because there was too much work; told McKay something about leaving Burch; didn't say because I didn't choose to drive Burch about with fancy women; know Burch went East in January or February, 1857; don't know if Mr. and Mrs. Farnam stopped at the house while Mr. Burch was absent; stopped there sometimes; don't recollect when; don't remember how long they stopped; the clerk came to Burch on the first occasion witness saw Stuart; a box came by express; don't recollect the box lying around the house previous to the time when it was opened; Mrs. Burch sent for the witness to help open the box; believe the box was in the hall; don't recollect distinctly when he told Stuart that he didn't want to be ordered about by him; don't recollect whether I was angry or excited; don't remember whether I testified I was angry when I first gave the testimony; when I next saw Stuart that day it was about ten at night; don't know what time shut up the house; they were then playing checkers; Mrs. Burch's brother Joseph was staying there at that time; don't know whether he had gone to bed; think I testified on the first examination he had when the house was shut up; the parlor doors opening to the hall were always locked outside; the keys were left in the lock in the hall side; the witness slept in the second story, back.

Q.—How many doors are there between your room and the hall? A.—Oh, the sound of fastening the door comes up through the wall. The witness proceeded to testify that there were three doors between him and the hall-door if his own door was shut; think sometimes slept with the door six inches open; don't recollect when; don't know if he did the night Stuart was there; don't know what year slept with door open; sometimes found door open in the morning; went to bed the night Stuart was there about eleven; don't know when I went to sleep; I testified that I could hear the front door shut in my room; think I could hear it when shut in the ordinary way; could not hear the bell there, but the sound of the door goes through the wall; have tried it lately; did so because I thought I should be asked the question; when I tried it I don't know who shut the door; I sleep now in a different part of the house; could not say again; did not remember whether he testified in the how soon after the first time he saw Stuart he was at the house deposition before that it was the next night. Witness recapitulated the times Stuart had been at the house. When Stuart broke the vines it was in May or June; believe Mrs. Burch was away in July; she might have been away two months; did not go into the dining-room when I spoke to Stuart and Mrs. Burch about the vines; went direct to the library, where they were; don't remember talking to anybody in the dining-room; don't think Stuart said anything; don't remember testifying that he said "that was the right way to train vines;" told Stuart if I had seen him I would have turned him out; was excited when I went in; did not knock at the door; told Mr. Burch the occurrence when he came home; think I can swear I did; next time I saw Stuart there was during the Bank panic, five or six times; when I deposed before, I meant to say that I did not see Stuart in the library again after the vine affair, in February, 1858; they took it down so quick they made me say I did not see him till then; Justice De Wolf took my deposition down wrong; he did not read all my testimony to me; I believe that part was read, and did not correct it before; I thought it was corrected elsewhere; did not hear any correction; think Mr. Burch went away at the panic time three or four weeks; don't know whether it was the first evening after Burch left that Stuart was there; think he was there two or three evenings running; recollect he was there several times; the reason I did not testify to these times before was because I did not recollect about Burch being away; my thoughts brought recollection to me; never conversed with Mr. Burch about the case; did not tell George Collinson I had asked him once if he remembered these circumstances; no person told me to ask him; saw Stuart there on Sunday; at that time Mr. Turner was there; don't know if Miss Spaulding was there; she came back in January, 1858; after these visits next time I saw Stuart at the house was while Burch was away in Michigan; think he was there the same evening Burch left, and three or four evenings in succession after; have no recollection what time of year this was; next time I saw Stuart was in January, 1858; when Miss Spaulding and Miss Burch came I went to the train for the baggage; I went to shut up the house between ten and eleven o'clock that night; don't know if Joseph Turner was in the house; Burch was East at the time; got home some days after; think it was more than two days; don't remember if Mr. Burch was at home Christmas, 1857, or New-Year's, 1858; don't recollect Horace Turner being there then; don't remember if had hot supper after the ladies came; think I saw Stuart at the house two or three times after and before Joseph Turner was sick; then I saw him there again; Burch was at home; Stuart came to sit up with Mr. Turner, who died on Saturday; went to Rev. Mr. Clarkson to perform the funeral services; don't recollect if I took Stuart there; think some one went with me; don't remember who it was; it was Sunday when I went there; recollect about Stuart's visits because I have thought about them; first began to think about them after Mr. Burch went away brought Clarkson over to perform the funeral services think the next time I saw Stuart at the house was some day's after Turner's death; can't say it was not two weeks; know it was not two months; Mrs. Burch went away that year for two or three months; don't know if Burch went with her; Mrs. Burch went away about July; next saw Stuart at the house in the Fall of 1858; it might have been in October; know it was not in August; then saw him in the grapery with Mrs. Burch; didn't see him in the house; saw Stuart go to the house in the Spring of 1859, before Mrs. Burch went East; think she went in July; can't say what month it was when Stuart called; saw him go into the house but not come out; next saw him at the time of the National Fair in 1859; it was September then: saw him with Mrs. Burch pass through a grapery and go to the green-house; could see them while there; saw them some few days before I left the service of Burch; saw Stuart go to the house three or four times in the Fall of 1859 while I was in the front yard; did not see when he came out; don't know whether it was while Mr. Delevan was sick at the house that I went to Stuarts office with a letter from Mrs. Burch; I went in a buggy; do not recollect of going anywhere else; might have gone to the dry goods store in Lake-st.; only recollect driving to Stuart's once; think tha the first letter I ever carried was in the Spring of 1857, while Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; have taken notes to his house in the Fall of 1858; took grapes there while Burch was away; Burch left directions for me to do so; took grapes also to other places; to Mrs. Ashu, Carter and other places; when I took notes to Stuart's house, gave them sometimes to Mrs. Stuart; have delivered notes to Mrs. Burch when she would come to the door; have taken notes to Mr. Burrell's house, directed to him, and delivered them to whoever came to the door; think I have delivered more than one note to Mrs. Burrell; have taken fifty or more notes to Burrell; might have deposed before I only carried twenty to him; think all the notes were directed to him; the reason why I say fifty now is because I recollect more now than I did then; never have spoken to Burch about this case; was made to write a few lines in my own handwriting; do not recollect the first time Miss Spaulding came to the house; do not know when she left; do not recollect of her being there from the time of Turner's sickness till November; think that she was here once since; do not know if she was there one month or three; do not remember anything about it; have spoken a few words with Burch's counsel about the case; when I went to make the deposition think they asked me what I knew; at the time they asked me my words were taken down; in writing; think Mr. Burch asked what I knew; he asked me if I recollected one or two particular times; did not say anything more; think I had said before to somebody what I knew; was not living here then; think Mr. Burch asked me to come; I used to go down there some times; don't know whether Burch told me what he wanted me to come for; might have been there an hour; can't know but what we were talking about this case all the time; think Mr. Miller began the conversation; had seen Miller before; went to Mr. Haynes' office with a note; went to Mr. Caufield's to find Miller; did not go to tell him what I knew; went to find Mr. Burch; he was not in any bank at that time.

Direct examination resumed—Nothing important was elicited. The witness had never been asked by any person to testify to what was untrue in the case.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Burch ride round with fancy women? A.—No. Sir.

Mr. Beckwith—I object to that question.

Van Arman, (for complainant)—We have the right to ask, as you inquired if witness had told a man that he left Burch because he did not choose to drive him around with fancy women.

Beckwith—That was only as to what witness had said, not as to what complainant had done; but if counsel desires that issue, we will gladly accept it.

The deposition of Mrs. Harriet Brown, of Chicago, wife of Wm. H. Brown, banker, was partly read. It testifies to being very intimate with Mrs. Burch for six years, until this last Winter, when Mrs. Burch was not so willing to make visits, because she said her mother objected to her going into society so much; she had received a letter from her mother to that effect.

Cross-examination—When these frequent visits took place it was generally just before Lent, when numerous parties were given; Mrs. Burch lost a sister in April, 1859, and did not attend parties after that.

Counsel for defence were proceeding to read further from the testimony, being an alleged cruel and harsh treatment of wife by Burch, when the complainant's counsel objected unless the whole question as to treatment could be opened.

This point was argued by Mr. Beckwith for the defence, and Van Arman for the complainant, the former holding that the counsel on one side having read one line of direct evidence, opened the door for the defence to read the whole cross-examination.

The Court rose before deciding the point, and adjourned till to-morrow.

News From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana 18th inst., has arrived at this port.

Steamship *Bienville* sailed from Havana for New-York on the 18th.

The Sugar market at Havana was steady and quotations were 9 reals. The total stock in port amounted to 60,000 boxes, against 85,000 boxes same time last year. Other articles were generally unchanged.

Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The schooner *Rocket*, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago for Buffalo, collided with the bark *Ocean Wave* on Lake Huron, on Monday night, and sunk in deep water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, though fully insured. The *Ocean Wave* was slightly damaged.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad to-day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable in New-York on the 1st of January.

The Burning of the Steamer Pacific.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Eleven persons are thus far ascertained to be lost by the burning of the *Pacific*, mostly boat hands and deck passengers. No Northern people are among the lost.

Sailing of the Star of the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Star of the West* sails on the 23d for New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—A LARGE PARTY OF BOYS FOR THE WEST.—The hospitable people of the Western States continue to receive, with open arms and affectionate welcome, the numerous companies of poor destitute children sent out to better their fortunes by the generous benevolence of the Christian philanthropists of New-York, through the operations of the Children's Aid Society. A company of fifty-three children, mostly boys, ranging from 7 to 16 years, left New-York yesterday afternoon from the office of this institution, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, who has given some hundreds of additional young inmates to the households of Indiana. They were neatly dressed, and all presented bright and happy faces which reflected joyous feelings. The Newsboys' Lodging House sent forth a little band of its lodgers—their motto, "Ho! for the West." The stages which conveyed the children to the dépôt drew up before the Metropolitan Bank, where a meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was being held. The children were addressed in brief by Mr. BRACE and by Mr. C. C. TRACY, who gave them some good advice in respect to their future, which they promised to keep faithfully

WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARY MUNSTER, a German woman, 30 years of age, whose death resulted in consequence of severe burns received on Monday night, when her clothes caught fire from a fluid lamp, which exploded in her hands while she was filling it.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of MARY MOONEY, a domestic, 25 years of age, who died at the New-York Hospital from the effect of burns received at Hoboken two months ago. She was lighting a fire in a stove, and accidentally brought her dress in contact with the flames.

THE LECTURE SEASON.—Mr. LORD, in his present course of Lectures on "Great Representative Women," has been most felicitous in the selection of a theme, and the lectures are written with rare ability. The fourth lecture of the course on "Madame De Maintenon—The Woman of Society," will be given this evening, and promises to be one of unusual attraction.

REGULATING AND GRADING NINTH-AVENUE.—At the office of the Street Commissioner yesterday seven bids were opened for regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, from Broadway to Eighty-sixth-street. The lowest bid was by ANDREW J. HACKLEY, being $62,092 25. He is to complete the work in two years. His sureties are THOMAS and A. S. HOPE.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were, on Tuesday, in this port 28 steamers, 136 ships, 96 barks, 99 brigs, and 124 schooners; total, 483 vessels. Of these, 115 are up for foreign ports, 53 for distant ports in the United States, and the balance, 315, for coastwise ports.

What to Do.

Upon the first feeling of pain, you may be quite certain tha some natural outlet of the body is in some way obstructed. Take at once a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and persevere for some days, if necessary, until the difficulty is removed. How much severe sickness, how many lives would be saved if this advice were faithfully followed! BRANDRETH'S PILLS. 25 cents per box, with directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Extra Heavy all Wool Under-garments—All sizes, for men, women and children; also, Winter Gloves of every description, at McLAUGHLIN'S Improved French Yoke Shirt Dépôt, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner Murray-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Concentrated Leaven.—In this age of economy, it will be discovered that the "Concentrated Leaven," from Messrs. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, Mass., is a cleanly, pure, and safe ingredient to intermix with flour in the making of bread and pastry. By its use sixteen per cent. is saved in a barrel of flour.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st.

Winter Clothing.—We have a large assortment of men's overcoats, business suits &c., that we wish to sell before the close of the season. Also, boys' overcoats, school and business suits, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood. Our prices are marked on each article, and purchasers will find them as low as at any house in the City, for the same quality and style.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st. New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES BROWN'S TROCHES

"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES.
Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW,
Boston.

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."
DR. J. F. W. LANE,
Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN,
Boston.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON,
St. Louis.

"EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,
LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low-priced machines which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business.

All First-Class Sewing Machines
To rent and for sale.
WHEELER & WILSON'S AND GROVER & BAKER'S,
At manufacturers' prices,
Reduced this day.
New-York Sewing Machine Emporium,
No. 480 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—having had about 300 of their fine fashionable Dress Hats slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price of $2 per hat, for a few days, only at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway, for the present will sell his boots and shoes 25 cents a pair less, on account of pressure. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RYERSON—NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, WILLIAM T. RYERSON and JULIA H. NEWTON, daughter of the late Isaac Newton, all of this City.

MCCREERY—SHERRERD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, by Rev. John B. Hagany, THOS. A. MCCREERY to ELIZABETH M. SHERRERD, all of this City.

VAN VLECK—CARY.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Winslow, of Staten Island, FREDERICK B. VAN VLECK, of New-York City, and M. LOUISA, daughter of Hon. John E. Cary, of Plainfield.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at her residence, corner of 52d-st. and Broadway, MARY, relict of the late William Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

SAMMIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. CHARLES A. SAMMIS, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All-Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JACOB LANG, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends, also those of his son, R. M. Lang, and his sons in law, Benjamin G. Wells and D. Fontanelle, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Charlton-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, RICHARD HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th-st.

WOODS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JAMES S. WOODS, M. D., only surviving son of James H. Woods, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., from No. 20 Irving-place, at 2 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y.

FICHT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, at 3½ o'clock, WM. O. D. FICHT, youngest child of Otto and E. R. Ficht, aged 3 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 469 6th av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—In this City on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. ALEXANDER COCHRAN, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Broadway, corner of 81st-st., without further invitation.

BUDD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning Nov. 21, of consumption, WM. A. BUDD, Jr., aged 26 years and 11 months.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his father, No. 161 East 18th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BEACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM T. BEACH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 214 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

PERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Miss REBECCA PERRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Suffolk st., corner of Grand, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, of membrane croup, FLORENCE AMELIA, only daughter of George and Mary A. Morrison, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 259 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PURDY.—In Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, SUSAN BARD PURDY, wife of Rev. James S. Purdy, Rector of St. James Church, Hyde Park, and only daughter of Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary, New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. James Church, Hyde Park, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock.

THORBURN.—In Newark, on Monday morning, Nov. 19, GEORGE C. THORBURN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 9½ o'clock on Thursday morning, without further invitation.

YOUNG.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, LAVINIA YOUNG, relict of William Young, aged 72 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Church, Bergen Point, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Elizabethport Ferry leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 A. M., leaving Bergen Point on her return trip at 5 P. M.

RUNDELL.—In Peekskill, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, ELIZA, only daughter of John C. and Delia Rundell, aged 4 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHIFF.—In Louisiana, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, EDWARD SHIFF.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
Of 8 and 48 inches chain
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
Send for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 555, Nov. 21, 1860.
10, 2, 49, 35, 15, 62, 6, 30, 29, 3, 46, 73, 40.
Class No. 564, Nov. 21, 1860.
34, 12, 28, 59, 48, 78, 8, 48, 57, 25, 1, 36, 41, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDEPENDENT.
CIRCULATION NEARLY 50,000, AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

The following dispatch from the home of Mr. LINCOLN appeared in the New-York TIMES and *Herald* of Tuesday:

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.]

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.

"There were no place seekers here to-day. Mr. LINCOLN entertained himself and a few visitors by reading aloud articles from *The Independent*."

The President Elect knows what paper to read when he wishes good reading. He will also read this Week's Number, in which he will find some of the most admirable articles which have ever been printed in any newspaper in this country. For instance, he will be specially interested in a review of

"THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: SUMMING UP,"
From the pen of
HORACE GREELEY,
Also an admirable sketch by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled,
"THE DEACON'S DILEMMA;
Or,
THE USE OF THE BEAUTIFUL."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Contributes his usual
SERMON,
Phonographically reported by Mr. ELLINWOOD,
And revised by the author himself.
"A QUAKER MEETING,"
An entertaining article, by
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER,
An instructive paper, called
"THE LOST ONE FOUND,"
by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
An interesting biographical sketch of
"ADONIRAM JUDSON,"
by
Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD.
A new and beautiful Poem on
"ITALY,"
by
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
A Story of
"DUTCH HILL,"
by
CHARLES L. BRACE.
A Thanksgiving Tale, called
"THE TEMPTATION AND TRIALS OF JOE THORNDIKE,"
BY
CHARLES F. BRIGGS,
Formerly Editor of *Putnam's Monthly*.
A new and original Poem, by
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,
Entitled
PISCATAQUA RIVER.
The COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT discusses
"THE PANIC AND ITS CAUSE."

The Editorial staff of the INDEPENDENT consists of the following persons, aided by other writers: Rev LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven; Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York; Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., of Brooklyn, and THEODORE TILTON, Esq.

The INDEPENDENT is now rapidly increasing in circulation every week, and its conductors stand pledged to give it increasing excellence in proportion to its increasing patronage.

The price of subscription is Two Dollars a year when sent by mail out of the City. To subscribers who receive it by carriers in New-York and Brooklyn, the price is $2 50. But the publisher makes the following EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBE.

If any person will send the names of three new subscribers to the INDEPENDENT, accompanied with the money, (that is, Six dollars for the three subscribers,) he will be presented for his trouble with a handsome copy of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY,

Pictorial Edition, containing 1,500 engraved illustrations. To persons living in the country, the Dictionary will be promptly forwarded by Express. When it is considered that the price of the Dictionary is of itself $6 50 at the bookstores, it will be seen that three copies of THE INDEPENDENT for one year, and a Dictionary besides, and all for only Six Dollars, make about as good an investment for so small a sum of money as the market anywhere affords.

Please order a specimen copy, which will be sent gratuitously to any address. All letters should be addressed to JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

FALL AND WINTER.
For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

MR. LORD'S HISTORICAL LECTURES ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be given in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—*Madame de Maintenon, the Woman of Society.* Course tickets, $1. Single admission, 50 cents.

THE THIRD PRACTICAL COMMON SENSE LECTURE, for the People, will be given TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, (not up stairs) Astor-place. Subject—*The Heart and Lungs.* Admission free.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by
ADAMS' EXPRESS CO

NEW BOOKS.
TWO CAPITAL NOVELS.
READY ON SATURDAY.
RUFFINI'S NEW BOOK.
LAVINIA.
An Italian Novel. By the Author of "DOCTOR ANTONIO," &c.
(Printed from the Author's advanced sheets.) One large 12mo. Cloth, bound. Price, $1 25.
* * * * * * *
Also,
THE SECOND BALZAC NOVEL,
PETTY ANNOYANCES
OF
MARRIED LIFE.
A NOVEL. BY HONORE DE BALZAC.
Translated from the French, by Wight and Goodrich.
Uniform with "Cesar Birotteau."
One 12mo. vol. Cloth, bound. Price $1.
*** Either of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c., &c.
SILVER WARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
For sale by the subscriber, at much less than the usual prices.
Fine Gold Hunting-case English Patent Lever WATCHES, full jeweled, 18-carat cases set, $88; usual price, $110.
Fine Gold Hunting case English Patent Lever, full jeweled, 18-carat cases, $80; usual price, $100.
Fine Gold Hunting-case Patent Lever, full jeweled, 14-carat cases, $70; usual price, $95.
Fine Gold Hunting LEPINE WATCHES, four-holes jeweled, 18-carat cases, $35; usual price $38.
Fine Gold Hunting-case Detached Lever, full jeweled, 18-carat cases, $30; usual price, $42.
Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest workmen, and at the lowest prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES.
Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,
$100,0000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
at prices heretofore unknown in this market.
Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

"BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS."
The very interesting lecture on the above subject, delivered before the New-York Historical Society last week, by Rev. Dr. Fletcher, will be found in full in this week's HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, having been reported expressly for it. Price, Three Cents. To be had of all News Agents. Now Ready.

"THE NEW-YORK DANDY."
This species of humanity will be found hit off, in the "Pictures of Life and Character," in this week's HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. Now Ready, at all the News Agents.

"THE LANGUAGE OF THE STARS."
This beautiful new musical composition, by W. Francis Williams, will be found in this week's HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. Now Ready.

"JOHN G. SAXE."
Appears in the "Corner for Celebrities," in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week, besides the usual large quantity and variety of excellent reading matter.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT SECEDE.
HARRINGTON
DEMANDS ALL THEIR COTTON
FOR THE
NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
HOUSEKEEPERS REQUIRE IT FOR CARPET LINING.
HOTEL-KEEPERS REQUIRE IT FOR BED COMFORTABLES.
UPHOLSTERERS REQUIRE IT FOR STOCK IN TRADE.
MERCHANTS REQUIRE COTTON BATTS FOR THE MARKET.
Every merchant, upholsterer, hotel-keeper and housekeeper use no other, buy no other, sell no other than
HARRINGTON'S
PATENT CARPET LINING, MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and BED COMFORTABLES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
J. R. HARRINGTON,
Agent for the New-York Carpet Lining Company.
Office and warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,988 Post-office, New-York.
P. & B. FRENCH.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—THERE IS NO more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, if judiciously used, wakes up the whole system to a wholesome cognizance of its own powers, and a renewed disposition to exert them. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, at Pittsburgh, Penn., may be set down as deservedly the most popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable tonic, not unpleasantly bitter, nor yet excessively spirited, and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. No family can conveniently do without a bottle. It should be found in every closet. It is both useful and agreeable.—*New-York Atlas, Aug. 14, 1859.*

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $8 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $35; cake baskets, $3 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $8 to $12, forks and spoons, $2 to $5 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SEND TO all who wish it (Free) the recipe and full directions for using his
OPAL BALM,
For the removal of Blotches, Pimples, Freckles, &c., from the face. Also, PELATREAUS STIMULATING ONGUENT, that is warranted to bring out a full set of WHISKERS in from four to eight weeks. Apply to or address THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South and Southwest.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
One case of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris styles.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS, of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
Also, a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Comprising Blankets of all qualities, Sheeting, Shirting, Towelings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c., at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail.
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers per bunch, 20c., 25c. 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards
Head Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks,
At Lowest Prices.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860.
CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets,
$1 50 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets,
$1 40 per yard.
Second Quality, $1 25 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets,
90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
A Job Lot,
80 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.
150 feet East of Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., will sell on Monday, at the following never heard of prices:
SPLENDID FANCY and PLAIN SILKS, at 50 cents,
Worth $1.
REAL FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL,
At 50 cents.
SPLENDID SCOTCH PLAIDS, double width,
At 25 cents.
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
From 3s. to $1 50.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES,
50 cents.

AT CUSHMAN'S RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACE STORE,
ALL KINDS DRY AND FANCY GOODS received every day from Auction. Ladies, we
ARE disposed to SELL you good BARGAINS in DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., sells
ALL WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS, WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS,
At Great Bargains.
Six first-class Salesmen Wanted; apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 185 6th-av. A. WISE.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
LACE CURTAINS
At less prices than ever.
Curtains at $6—pretty.
Curtains at $8—rich.
Curtains at $10—former price $15.
Curtains at $15—worth $20.
Curtains at $20—extra rich.
C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., is now selling his splendid assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large stock of BEAVER and ARMOUR CLOTHS on hand.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

500 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES,
Paris Quality, equal, if not superior, to any other make, except
ALEXANDRE'S,
Price only 75 cents a pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CARPETING. MATTINGS.
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, &c., &c.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the LOWEST PRICES, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6th-av., is determined to keep Ladies from going down town, by selling
LACE NOTTINGHAM and LINA CURTAINS
At lower prices than
ANY OTHER HOUSE.

EXTRA BARGAINS.
200 pieces 6-4 FRENCH MERINOS,
CHOICE COLORS AND FINE QUALITY,
At 50 cents per yard,
(Value 75 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT AT P. H. PHILLIPS' FUR EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st. Respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to his extensive stock of rich and well-selected Furs. This is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, together with tastefulness of style, quality and price, for which we defy competition. Ladies will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price. Ladies have no idea the difference in our charges to those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. Remember the old-established PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, ALSO a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares. Zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANJO!! BANJO!!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 248 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR a Motive Thermometer, with stock in trade. The parties leaving for Europe. Apply at No. 448 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper in a jobbing house where the labor is not heavy; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,486 P. O., with real name and reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A HOUSEMAID to do general housework; a good washer and ironer, and plain cook, may apply at No. 32 Morton-st., Williamsburgh; must be a Protestant,

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN is desirous of obtaining washing; would be willing to make an engagement with families or single gentlemen by the month or dozen; has good City reference. Call at No. 51 West 29th-st., front basement.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 409 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A young American woman wishes a situation in a small and plain family as assistant housekeeper; satisfactory reference given; no objection to a short distance from the City. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call, for one day, at No. 153 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and competent young woman in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to take care of children and sewing; can fill either place; has lived six years in her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young German girl, as chambermaid, or take care of children. Apply at No. 113 Avenue A., to Mr. MEYER.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is an experienced, good waitress; would take waiting alone, or would take care of children and do sewing; thoroughly understands her business, can give good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 2 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of grown up children; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 563 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on table; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a highly respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing to take the charge of children and sew; has the best of reference. Call at No. 98 West 26th-st., rear house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress only, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is very capable; has an amiable disposition, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent plain seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young American girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of a child and do sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 226 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c. Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and plain sewing. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 3 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable and trustworthy young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objections to go as nurse and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and very kind to children. Apply at No. 136½ 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; can do fine washing and ironing and plain sewing; she will give entire satisfaction in anything she undertakes. Call at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn, her present place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart young girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, understands her business perfectly, has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable English girl to do light chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 85 9th-av., third floor, front.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse and excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or waiting; can come well recommend. Call at No. 139 West 13th st., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American woman, as children's maid and seamstress or to do light chamberwork; can assist with dress making and operate on a sewing machine; City reference. Call for one day at No. 363 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as child's nurse, and is a good plain sewer; was four years in her last place; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent woman as child's nurse and seamstress, one who has been some years in the capacity; can come well recommended. Call at No. 93 Broadway, top floor; can be seen for two days

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house, most satisfactory City reference. Call or address, for this week, CATHERINE, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes, all styles of French and American cooking. No objection to Staten Island or Fordham. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Address No. 69½ 34th st., corner of 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who is thoroughly competent, a situation as good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Call, for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, as good cook, understands the business in all its branches; understands all kinds of jellies and desserts. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over the grocery, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, she has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young Protestant woman, is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 186 Ludlow-st., corner of Houston, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 438 6th-av., in the store, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who understands cooking all kinds of meats and soups; is also a good baker; can give good City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as good cook in a gentleman's family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 176 Thompson-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands French and American cooking, all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 318 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; good satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 St. Mark's place, second floor, back room, No. 10.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a small private family immediately. Apply at No. 131 West 22d st., upper floor, front room—can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook; no objection to go up the North River; the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation in a private family as cook; perfectly understands her business; call or address No. 2 East Washington-square, one door from 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as a first plain cook or general servant; makes bread; understands meats and poultry; or as regular laundress; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; quick with the needle; wages $6. Address, or call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small family, is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business, and has two years' reference from her last place; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class waiter girl. To be seen for two days at No. 57 West 36th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to travel with a family and take care of children, or do general housework. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a respectable private family; is a first-class laundress, and can give the best of City reference from her last place, no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged lone widow woman, as cook, housekeeper, or both, in a small family; or to wait on an invalid; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th av. and 16th-st. English. No objection to go into the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WILLING and obliging young woman, a situation, she is a good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business well. Can be recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store, No. 178 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands baking; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 183, corner of 36th-st. and 8th av.

AS COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A respectable Protestant German girl desires a situation as good meat and pastry cook, will assist in washing and ironing; will be found fully competent for her duties; could fill a place as chambermaid and nurse; understands the care of an infant and sews neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESPECTABLE persons wish situations—one as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as seamstress—understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing. Best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a first-class cook, in a private family; understands French cooking, soup, game, jellies and all kinds of desserts, bread and biscuit in the best manner, best City reference given. Also, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Applications at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room, will be attended to.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable, tidy Protestant young woman as first-rate cook washer and ironer, or would do general housework, no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference, call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker; the best of City reference from her last place; apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE AND fashionable dressmaker would like the opportunity of going out by the day to work in respectable families; the advertiser is a first rate cloak and mantilla maker. Can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker from Paris who can cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month. Call at No 88 3d-av., in the millinery-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like to obtain employment in a few respectable private families by the day, week, or month. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as dressmaker and lady's maid in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing, is an excellent dressmaker and can give the very best recommendations for ability and character. Apply at No. 89 Houston-st., within one door of Elizabeth-st., for two days. No objection to travel with a lady.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE ladies and employing public generally can secure at our establishment the most respectable and reliable help of every description; being 11 years established it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn; an unusually large selection on hand every day, most of whom have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, AN intelligent American lady, desires to obtain a situation as housekeeper, family dressmaker, or nursery governess; would leave the City; compensation no object. Address MISS WEST, No. 400 Grand-st., one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 3 University-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 4th-st., between Charles and Perry, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or, will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman (Protestant) to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 191 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A VERY COMPETENT and experienced person wishes a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all requirements, hair-dressing, dress-making, millinery, &c., also the making up of laces. Address by note, all this week, E. W. H., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young person a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, who will be happy in recommending her, No. 260 Madison-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 20th st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG respectable woman, a situation as laundress, she is a most excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and laundress work in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 105 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, City reference; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing, and up-stairs work, in a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 125 Amity-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; one who has been in that capacity for several years, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable colored woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking the whole care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman as child's nurse; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 6 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, or to do chamberwork and wait upon children; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as nurse, and can do plain sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's place, No. 495 7th-av., near 40th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SPANISH GIRL SPEAKING English, with excellent testimonials, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Inquire at No. 14 Ridge-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED excellent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, in the City and country; professed cooks, thorough good plain cooks, general houseworkers chambermaids, and several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class servants, will please call at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th st., in the front basement.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid or would sew. Address A. M., Station F., 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation in a small family, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, and all family sewing; prefers a home more than wages; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she perfectly understands the care of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active, intelligent person, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objection to go South Apply at No. 69 West 17th-st., one door from 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and has best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 316 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle aged woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; knows a good deal of millinery, and all kinds of children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like a place where she could be otherwise employed; not suited, will take work by the week. Apply, by note, to E. H., No. 619 8th-av., in the millinery store, between 43d and 44th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and childrens' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do plain sewing, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children or light chamberwork. Apply for H. M. S., No. 337 East 8th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A German woman, who is competent to teach the German language, a situation where, in addition to sewing she would make herself generally useful; would wish to live in a family where the German language is spoken; wages not an object, but a home. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl; can cut or fit children's clothes or do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. No. 67 President-st., South Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as competent waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; has best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress; would assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 23d st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st., second floor, front room

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 33 East 20th-st., basement.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, the one a situation as waitress, the other as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; both can furnish the best of City reference, having lived together in one family between six and seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 29th st., third floor.

WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable young women, situations: one as waitress (Protestant,) and the other as cook; can dress all kinds of game; understands ices, jellies, preserves, pastry, and baking of all kinds of bread, in English style; both have the best City reference. Inquire in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th st., near 6th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the large Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A young man in a retail dry or fancy goods store; the best of references given for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Please address A. A. B., Box 152, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses and can give the best City reference from late employer. Can be seen for two days at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, with the best testimonials, wishes a situation as coachman; has no objections to the country, and is willing to be useful and obliging. Apply personally or by letter, S. S., No 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good groom and a good driver; has no objection to City or country. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotchman, with the best of City reference, to make himself useful in a gentleman's family; is a good coachman and understands the care of horses and harness is also a good gardener and farmer wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as coachman and assistant gardener, can work on a farm; understands milking cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an Englishman a situation in a private family, as coachman and groom; is an active, steady, industrious and experienced servant; has lived with first families in Europe and this country, and can produce the highest recommendations is fully competent to take charge of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, JOHN NEWBOULD, No. 49 Stanton-st., top floor, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30, English; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G B, care of Mr. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman or groom in a private family; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen in the first private stable in Macdougal-alleyway, Macdougal-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation; understands [illegible] in gardening; is a good driver; can manage stock or attend to a milk establishment; has the best of reference; a good place preferred to large pay. A note addressed to JOHN, Gardener, Box No 202 *Times* Office, will be attended to; can be seen there for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married German man who understands flower and vegetable gardening, and can take care of a greenhouse and grapery; also understands the care of horses, cows and poultry. Address for 7 days, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS NEWSPAPER CARRIER, PORTER, &c.—Wanted by a young man, a situation as newspaper carrier, light porter, or to drive an express wagon. Address W. F. K., box 198 *Times* Office, or call at No. 275 2d-st., top floor, for one week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store between 17th and 18th sts.

$50.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY this amount in cash to any one procuring him a permanent situation as traveling agent or corresponding clerk with a salary ranging from $700 to $1,000 per year; understands French fluently; can furnish first-class references; no agents need apply. Address ISAAC, Box No. 749 New-York Post office.

FURS.

MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS'
FANCY HATS.
Splendid Sets of MINKS,
Stone and Fitch MARTIN.
French Mink Half CAPE, CUFFS and MUFF,
Only $15.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
KELLOGG No. 381 Canal-st.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, can obtain good board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A BACK parlor and extension room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, in a first-class house, pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUITES OF FRONT rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen Inquire at No. 206 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

AT NO. 179 EAST BROADWAY—NEAR New Canal st., one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms and good board may be had, by inquiring of Mrs. HURD. This is decidedly the most healthy and pleasant street in this part of the City and the above is one of the finest houses in this locality. A call will satisfy you of these facts.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can receive board with handsomely-furnished rooms in the house of a private family, where only a few select boarders are taken. House and location unsurpassed. Address, with name, J. H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and home comforts, at No. 203 Henry st. corner of State st., a few minutes' walk from either Wall or South Ferries; references given and required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman, in a refined and respectable family, nice rooms and good table, at No. 332 Broome-st. From this point you can ride to any part of the City.

BOARD.—WANTED BOARD IN BROOKLYN, BY a lady, for which instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, or in other branches, will be given; also, partial board for a lad of 16. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small, pleasant family will let part of their house, or will take a few respectable boarders for the Winter. Persons wishing a desirable home can apply at No. 328 West 22d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can obtain a fine room, with superior board, at No. 118 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. The house is brown stone, with every convenience. Family small, and neighborhood excellent.

TO LET—IN WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS in second story with private table for a small family. References exchanged. Address C. S. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH full board, a back parlor on the first floor for $16 per week, including fire and gas, No. 80 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

NO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, PLEASANT room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, two other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 1. 40 2d-av.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, BATH, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A COUPLE OR THREE newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages and near Broadway, No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One very pleasant large room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. $100
A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
And private classes for French conversation and French literature and English, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated as a teacher, and who has had some experience would like to instruct pupils at their own residence. She is capable of giving instruction in the French language, also in music on the piano-forte, and in all the English branches. Terms very moderate. Unexceptionable references given. Apply by letter to S., box No 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS AND TEACHER.—WANTED, a situation by a German governess and teacher; can teach the French language and music, and is perfectly competent to give lessons in all the English branches, having been six years a teacher in a school in Hamburg, Germany. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and also French and music, a situation as teacher in a family; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home; would have no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for one week at No. 247 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes a reengagement in a school or family, her course of instruction comprises English, music, French, (which she speaks) Italian and Latin. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,501 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches, (College graduate) whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City desires additional employment in a school or family. Best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, No. 945 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS successfully engaged in teaching in Brooklyn desires to make an engagement for a few unoccupied hours daily, to teach the English branches, music and singing. Excellent references can be given. Address TEACHER, No. 183 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for one week.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN IN THE prime of life, of literary attainments, and possessed of a competency, is desirous of the companionship of a lady whose age does not exceed 26. A cheerful disposition and amiability, with a reasonable degree of intelligence, will be greater recommendations than beauty alone. Address with real name and address, (which will be held confidential,) WILLIAM, Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for three days.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 19 years of age, of not very prepossessing appearance, but of a jovial temperament, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady not exceeding his own age with a view to matrimony this coming New-Year's. The advertiser is sincere and requests none but such to address, stating age, &c., to G. S. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the state. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For farther particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—A block of first class three-story brick houses, well located for investment; $1,000 required in cash; send description of lands. Also, a brown-stone house, a bargain. Apply at Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn; or from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 92 Broadway.
JOHN BRAINERD.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house No. 60 Leight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44th st., near 9th-av.; house three story and basement, 25x50 ft., built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 ft.; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of P. MATHEWSON, No 647 Hudson-st, before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES ON THE SOUTH side of 34th-st, 125 feet east of Broadway, each 25x65 feet and extension; first-class houses in every respect; four stories, high stoop, brown stone; all the modern conveniences will be sold at reduced prices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements situated at Nos. 103 and 105 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av Inquire of JAMES OWEN Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 302 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—A BASEMENT AND FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, No. 48 East 37th-st., near 4th-av.; house 25 by 55, finished complete. Inquire on the premises of ANTHONY MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS OF GROUND ON THE north side of 20th-st, between 2d and 3d avs., each lot being 20 feet wide by half the block. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 150 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 8 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT No. 5 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 61 Front-st. New-York.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING OF THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—STEAM power, with rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, saw-mill, show-room, dwelling and rooms with power, known as the Oatwell Marble Works, situate on Broadway, near 35th-st., to let, together or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—THE NEW BRICK HOUSE, FULTON-av., corner of Ormond-place, Brooklyn; 11 rooms, good cellar, water, gas, &c.; cars near to all the ferries. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises or at No. 130½ Atlantic-st. GEO. W. UHLER.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES and the basement (106 feet deep) of the new house, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts. this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 133 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 23 West 45th-st., north side, near 5th-av. Will be let low to a good tenant.
W. H. VAN VORST, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 39 Bond-st. together or separately. Inquire of C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING LABORATORY,
NO 217 WEST 36TH-ST.
WOODHOUSE & SON being in possession of a new and unequaled process for treating gold and silver ores, and jewelers' sweepings, hereby give notice that they are ready to buy those materials for cash, or to treat them for owner's account. For particulars, apply at the office as above.
N. B.—Patent rights for sale to gold miners of a new and improved amalgamating machine; also, of a new and improved stamping machine.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOUR-FEET OAK WOOD,
Excellent quality at $6 75 per cord, and at $2 25 per Load at the yard, foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale a well-selected assortment of types, wood-cuts, leads, column rules, chases, racks, stands, galleys and all the material for printing and publishing one or two weekly newspapers. Also, safes, desks, tables, pigeon holes and all office furniture necessary for carrying on a large publishing business. The above presents a very desirable opportunity for any gentleman desirous of publishing a paper. A line addressed to PUBLISHER, No. 190 William-st., New-York, will meet with prompt attention.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Dépôt No. 185 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—POILLON'S HIGHLY perfumed Ladies Beautifier of the Hair, (rich in lustre,) in gilt boxes, two and four bottles, 40 and 75 cents; 15 cents a bottle; the best and cheapest in use. Sold at No. 605 Broadway; No. 24 Ann-st.; No. 103 Fulton-st. New-York, and Laboratory, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE ANNUAL DONATION VISIT TO "THE Brooklyn Orphan Asylum" will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 22 and 23, from 1 to 10 o'clock P. M., at the Asylum in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Donations in money, dry goods or provisions are earnestly solicited. By order of the Board.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD No 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—FURNACE, Grate and Range Coal, of the best quality, for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the City. Orders received at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., or at the office of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company. No. 36 Wall-st.

COAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO furnish pure Red Ash Peach Orchard, genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, at lowest market prices; also, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel and English Cannel, at current rates. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depot; first class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:

One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together, with the buildings thereon.

The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly, with the buildings thereon.

The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.

Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River round, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,

The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.

Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS—JUST IMPORTED,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway,—the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz:

REDIG, ANTONISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Movis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE
and
LAP ROBES.
The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture—Rosewood suite, seven pieces, in crimson plush; mahogany sofas, chairs, oak bookcases, walnut and oak extension tables, show-case, groceries paintings, engravings, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, one parlor safe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE FURS AND ROBES.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock at their sales-room, No. 141 Broadway.
A large and elegant assortment of the richest FURS—comprising a large assortment of the finest Mink Goods for ladies' wear. Also, a large and fine assortment of ROBES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, centre-tables, gilt-frame pier glasses, extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers, mahogany Voltaire chairs, hat-stands sewing-chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, superb carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, easy chairs, covered in moquette, oak hall-chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of Books, consisting of works on history, philosophy, &c., Belles Lettres, Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Hamilton's Works, Goldsmith's Works, Clark's Sermon's, in 2 vols., Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Magazine Bancroft's United States, together with a large lot of French works, Italian do., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of other works, which will be enumerated on the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneer.
SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS manufactured Furs, every article warranted and made expressly for City trade. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable invoice of first-class manufactured furs, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable capes, muffs and cuffs; mink sable do.; stone marten do.; real fitch do.; Siberian squirrel do; Siberian squirrel belly do; fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; rock marten do.; misses and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf bear, fancy, &c. Also, gents caps, collars and gloves, of various kinds, forming on a whole probably the finest sale of the season.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSBURGH AND YONKERS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 44th-st., 2 new 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 277 and 279, n. s., between 9th and 10th avs.; houses 20x44, and contain gas, water, range, &c.; lots, 20x100.5.

On South 6th st., Williamsburgh, 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 169 and 171, near 6th-st.; lots, 20x100 feet each.

AT YONKERS:
Four acres, with water right, on Warburton-av. and Lamartine-st., fronting on the Hudson River, five minutes' walk from depôt, adjoining land of Thaddeus Bell. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FRENCH TINNED WARE &c., AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 300 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c., comprising superior table and pocket cutlery; fine scissors and shears; double guns; hand, panel and rip saws; also, 76 reams sand paper; also, French tinned ware, of dippers, skimmers, ladles, spoons, flesh-forks, cake turners saucepans, fry pans, enameled kettles, wash basins, &c., &c. Together with 3,640 lbs. boiler rivets, assorted sizes. Terms cash.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SMITH & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BROADWAY LOTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 lot northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st. Also the 3 adjoining lots on Broadway. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, tables, chairs, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, beds and bedding, stoves, and one rosewood and one enameled suite, and two bar counters.

A. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE at auction by A. MULLER, at the Exchange on the 23d inst. Four splendid lots, including the northeast corner of Broadway and 63d-st., and more or less, 100 feet square.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 180 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

(OFFICIAL.)
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			Shares.		
80	Col. Mar. Ins.	$100	75	Rutgers Ins.	$25
4400	Gold Hill Min. Co.	5	300	Chicago Land Co.	100
1000	Cal. Q. Sil. Min. Co.	100	100	Brooklyn Central R.	50
50	Peter Cooper Ins.	20	40	Chicago & N. W. R.	100
10	Relief Ins.	50	50	Saratoga & White. R.	50
40	United States Ins.	25	50	Am. Telegraph Co.	100
4	Lafayette Ins.	50	20	Market Ins.	100
35	Empire City Ins.	100	40	Stuyvesant Ins.	25
500	Keros. Gas-Light Co.	25	30	Manhattan Ins.	50
20	Phœnix Ins.	25	10	Home Ins.	100
100	East River Bank	25	10	Republic Ins.	100
15	Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25	30	Southwest. Mar. Ins.	100
30	Merch. Mutual Ins.	100	30	Jefferson Ins.	30
20	Commercial Ins.	50	35	Equitable Ins.	35
10	Continental Bank	100	10	Bank of S. of N. Y.	
60	Security Ins.	50	23	Union Bank	50

$4,000 St. Louis Co. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Galena and Chicago R. 2d Mortgage Bonds.
12,000 Racine and Mississippi R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
1,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
1,080 Col. Ma. Ins. scr. '59. 5,070 Col. Ma. Ins. scr. '58.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 26. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100,000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug.—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT
HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 16, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CENTRAL PARK SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the affairs condition and progress of the Central Park will meet at the Astor House, in this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, Nov. 22d inst.
J. McLEOD MURPHY, Chairman Committee.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.
It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.
THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

DR. H. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 482 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 482 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains

LEAVE FLUSHING	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9 00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point.
7:15 9:20 and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing trains, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leave Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6.30 A. M., 7:36 A. M., 3 35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturdays stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50. Deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

PEOPLE'S EXTRA LINE FROM PIER foot of Robinson-st., for Albany—fare 75 cents. Steamer HERO will leave as above every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 6 o'clock.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS to Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool. Shortest sea passage to Europe. By the Montreal Ocean Mail steamer PALESTINE, AILTON Commander, 2,200 tons, 600 horse power, from Portland, Saturday, Nov. 24.
Rates of passage to Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool first class, aft, $85; midships $70; steerage, $30, including ocean passage and free ticket by the way of Boston to Portland. Leaving New-York every night at 4 o'clock. For passage apply to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Office, No. 23 Broadway.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY Nov. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25, Columbus, $21, Albany, $21; Atlanta $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Oct. 15
MONDAY..........Nov. 12
TUESDAY..........Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..........$45
To Havana..........$50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR.,
No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o25-1aw10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.
WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-1aw6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS, } Executors.
n15-1aw6mTh* RICHARD D. WOOD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-1aw6mTh Administratrix.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. Le Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 84 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY—THE JEWESS.
NOTICE.—Although the regular sale of seats for Monday's performance of THE JEWESS will commence on Saturday, the box office at the Academy of Music will be open every day for the convenience of those persons who wish to take seats or boxes for the twelve nights or less.
On MONDAY, Nov. 26,
First night of Halevy's celebrated Opera of
LA JUIVE, (The Jewess.)
With a magnificent new mise en scene.
The wonderful illuminations which were used on the occasion of
THE PRINCE OF WALES BALL,
Will be employed on the opening night, and thus afford the public an opportunity of seeing that imposing display.
A chorus of sixty singers, including the celebrated Arion Society, an orchestra of sixty Professors, Corps de Ballet and four hundred auxiliaries, and the following great cast:
MADAME FABBRI
Will appear for the first time as LA JUIVE.
SIGNOR STIGELLI
In his great rôle of Eleazar, the Jew.
CARL FORMES
In the highly dramatic rôle of the Cardinal.
The Director is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making an engagement with the celebrated cantatrice,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
Who has consented to appear as the Princess Eudoxia, thus enrolling him to fill the four great rôles of the opera in the best possible manner, far surpassing the cast to be found in many great European opera-houses.
The other rôles by QUINTO MULLER, &c.
THE FAMOUS DRINKING CHORUS
Will be sung by forty male voices, including the Arion Society.
THE GRAND MIMIC SWORD COMBAT
will be enacted by a number of distinguished Turners.
The stage has been arranged on an entirely new principle, increasing the breadth and height of the new scenery to nearly double its former dimensions. Three magnificent scenes have been painted, and an extraordinary quantity of splendid properties have been expressly made on the original Parisian patterns. The different processions and tableaux will comprise about 400 persons dressed in the richest moyen age costumes ever exhibited in this country, including sixty-four complete suits of solid armor (cap-à-pie). They are of costly materials, corresponding in their minutest details to those worn in the twelfth century, and are the only ones that have ever been imported to America.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, at the Box-office of the Academy of Music, at O. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st.

OPEN THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, Nov. 19,
THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 Broadway,
Comprising the
JARVES COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS
Of the Italian school, never before exhibited in this country; and the
CELEBRATED DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
Which has been newly arranged and enlarged, and now appears on the spacious walls of the new Gallery, with fresh and greatly enhanced interest.
Arrangements have been made by which a continual supply of new and interesting works of Art will from time to time be added to the collection.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
OPERA AND CONCERT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23,
ITALIAN OPERA—Mme. COLSON,
for one night only, and
CONCERT by Miss LOUISA KELLOGG.
Arrangements have been made to give on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, the following extraordinary performance:
PART FIRST.
GRAND CONCERT..........by..........Miss KELLOGG,
(her first appearance.)
Assisted by
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRI, Sig. SUSINI,
PART SECOND.
The whole of Donizetti's celebrated comic opera
DON PASQUALE.
Mme. Colson in her admired character of Norina; Sig Brignoli as Ernesto; Sig. Ferri as Dr. Malatesta; Sig. Susini in his renowned character of Don Pasquale. Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. Muzio
Admission, $1. Seats will be secured, without extra charge, commencing on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the music stores of Messrs. C. Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Wm. W. Rose, 142 Atlantic-st. For particulars see small bills.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)
42d night
of the
GREAT COMEDY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Received each night of representation
With roars of laughter
By delighted audiences.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
43d night
of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
SATURDAY
MISS MARY GANNON'S
BENEFIT.
First time in three years, Poole's Comedietta,
A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP.
With first time this season Holcroft's Comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
All the Company will appear.
MONDAY next,
MR. WALCOT'S
BENEFIT.
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Book now open for any of the above nights.

EXTRA.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
MISS MARY GANNON,
SATURDAY, NOV. 24.
First time in three years, Poole's charming Commedietta of
A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP;
with first time this season, Holcroft's splendid five Act Comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Walcott, Miss Tree,
Will all appear on the occasion.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN,
THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
Comprising the
JARVES COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS
of the ITALIAN SCHOOL—never before exhibited in this country—and the
CELEBRATED DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
which has been rearranged and enlarged, and now appears on the spacious walls of the NEW GALLERY with fresh and greatly enhanced interest.
Arrangements have been made by which a continual supply of new and interesting works of Art will from time to time be added to the collection.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.
Admittance to the whole, 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MISS CUSHMAN.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Nov. 22, she will appear in a new character, first time in America, entitled
AGED FORTY, OR
A LESSON OF THE HEART.
MISS CUSHMAN as LADY CLIFTON.
Together with Shakespeare's
HENRY VIII.
CARDINAL WOLSEY, (by especial desire,) MISS CUSHMAN.
To-morrow, FRIDAY, MISS CUSHMAN'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
And last appearance but one.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 1860,
First night of the great French drama, in five parts, called
LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES;
OR,
WOMAN'S DEVOTION.
Characters by Messrs. Conway, Morris, Canoll, Harkins, Mrs. Conway, Miss Athena, &c.
With Morton's last new farce, called
A REGULAR FIX.
Characters by Mr. John Chester, Martin, Kate Fisher, &c.
TO-MORROW, Mr. Forrest as OTHELLO.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees & Managers..........Spalding & Rogers.
Stage Manager..........E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer..........J. W. Wilder.
THIRD WEEK OF
SPALDING AND RODGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1860.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRAND ENTREE.
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME OF THE COOPERS.
L'ESCHELLE PERILEUSE.
Mlle. Zanfretta, Miss Kate Ormond, and the whole strength of the company will appear.
Grand Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..........Messrs G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE,
To be succeeded by
THE FOUR LOVERS.
THE DEVIL'S OAK.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE,"
By GEORGE L. BROWN,
Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at
"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot."
"We're with you once again, kind friends."
THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—JOHN AND ABBY, (Mrs. Patton,) of the original Quartette, with FANNIE, HENRY and VIOLA, returning to New-York after an absence of two years, respectfully announce to their friends and patrons of former times, that they will give their first Vocal Entertainment at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, when they will introduce a choice selection of New and Old Favorite Songs, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, to all parts of the Hall, to be had at Horace Waters' and Wm. Hall & Son's music-stores, and at the door.

A GRAND JUVENILE CONCERT WILL be given at the Academy of Music, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, under the direction of Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN. One thousand children, from the different M. E. Sunday Schools, on the stage. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of City Missions. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

WM. HEINMULLER'S EXHIBITION OF a collection of drawings, sketches from nature, &c., held at Prof. McMullen's School, No. 900 Broadway. To commence MONDAY, 19th inst. Doors open at 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents; scholars 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 1860.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF
Mrs. J. J. PRIOR,
The favorite Actress of the establishment, who has contributed largely to the amusement and enjoyment of the patrons of the Museum, and now she appeals to them to CONTRIBUTE TO HER ENTERTAINMENT their "quarters" and smiling faces, when she hopes, with the coöperation of the talented Ladies and gentlemen composing the company, to be able to please and amuse them. She will appear in
TWO OF HER FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
In the character of JOSEPH, in the great moral Drama,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
As recently performed here with great éclat, over 100 consecutive times. This Drama, it has been conceded, is the most interesting and pleasing, as well as the most moral Drama ever produced in America. Those who have not seen it should not neglect this opportunity.
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
She will appear in the interesting character of
ROSE ELMER,
in the NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA of that name, written expressly for this Museum, founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT LEDGER STORY.
Both these Dramas are full of thrilling interest, and hold the audience in breathless attention from the rising of the curtain to the close. They are sustained by the entire talent of the brilliant company engaged here, and are given to-day with the most gorgeous scenery, dresses, and appointments. All the novelties and curiosities of the Museum will be on view at all hours, including
THE LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most singular and unique human beings ever known. It is impossible for any person to form any adequate idea of them without seeing them. The WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY. TWO ALBINO GIRLS; LIVING SEAL; GRAND AQUARIA; LIVING SHARK; LIVING ALLIGATORS and CROCODILES; LIVING MONSTER SNAKES; LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.
Admission, as usual, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the new farce, never before acted, called
TOODLES A FATHER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
In active preparation, a new and beautiful Operatic, Spectacular, Terpsichorean, Musical Burletta in three acts, called THE SEVEN SISTERS.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS
PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, I will expose for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at the warerooms of McDONALD & CO., No. 358 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the Receiver with the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each instrument. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. ILSLEY & CO., No. 386 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR A MASONIC Lodge, to play first and third Tuesday nights in each month. Address, stating terms, WASHINGTON, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Warerooms 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackay, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

CORKS AND CORKWOOD.—3,000 GROSS fine wine, ale and soda, demijohn and bung corks; 10 tons corkwood, fine and common granulated cork, to pack fruit; cork-cutting machines for sale, at No. 42 Centre-st.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TEACHER'S SALARIES—FREE LIBRARIES—ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS ELECTED—FUTILE EFFORTS TO CHANGE THE EVENING SCHOOL LAWS.

The Board of Education, last evening, received a communication from several Fourth Ward school teachers, setting forth that they had rendered two months' service under contract, and asking the Board to provide for their compensation. These teachers are said to have been illegally appointed. They claim that though their contracts may be null, they are entitled in equity to their salaries. It was referred to the Committee on Teachers' Salaries.

A communication from French and German citizens, stating that, although more than $10,000 had been received by the Board from the State this year, to be expended for libraries in the Public Schools, and Mr. Seth Grosvenor has bequeathed $1,000 a year to be applied in like manner, no such free libraries had been established, and requesting that they be established speedily, was referred to the Committee on Libraries. The State appropriates yearly a similar sum for the same purpose; but so far as we have learned no free libraries in Public Schools have yet been established.

The President announced that the late Augustus White, Esq., of South Hadley, Mass., had left a legacy of $1,500 to "the Education Society of New-York." There was some doubt whether this Board was entitled to the money. A religious Association of this City, which educates young men for the Ministry, had laid claim to it. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board reëlected Wm. Jones, Jr., and Samuel W. Seaton Assistant-Superintendents of Schools. They are chosen for two years, and their salaries are [illegible] respectively. Their new term com[illegible]

The special order of the evening was the report of the Special Committee in favor of placing the Evening Schools under the care of the Trustees of the several Wards, and taking them from that of the members of the Board. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following scale of salaries for the teachers of the Evening Schools,—a slight variation from that hitherto in force:

	Per Eve.		Per Eve.
Principals	$2 50	First Assistants	$1 50
Vice-Principals	2 00	Second Assistants	1 25

All other assistants, $1.

The report contained by-laws for the government of the Evening Schools.

Mr. Andrew H. Green opposed the report because it made no modification of the expenses of the Evening Schools; because it did not exclude the teachers who taught by day from them, and on the ground that the adoption of the report would lead to the establishment of Evening Schools in every school in the City.

Mr. Jas. W. Farr, Chairman of the Committee, combatted Mr. Green's ideas. He said no Evening Schools could be established without the sanction of the Board, and the adoption of this report would not of itself establish a school anywhere.

Mr. Green said the report authorized the continuance of all the Evening Schools now in existence, [illegible]

Mr. Richard Warren replied that the report left to the Board full power to organize or discontinue any Evening Schools whenever the Ward Trustees reported that it was proper to do so.

Mr. Wm. Tucker charged that the Committee on Evening Schools was derelict in duty, and moved that the report be recommitted, and that an investigation of the conduct of the Committee on Evening Schools be referred to the Special Committee.

Mr. Dennis McCarthy said he had heard it charged by a member of this Board that the Evening School Committee had appointed teachers in one Ward who resided in another, and he wanted the matter investigated.

Mr. Chas. E. Gildersleeve said a colleague had charged him with making an injudicious appointment, as one of the Evening School Committee, and demanded an investigation. He declared that there had been great haste in this matter, and that the object with some was to get into their own hands the power of appointing teachers.

Mr. Joseph McGuire said the Seventeenth Ward School officers were ready to substantiate charges which they had preferred against the Committee.

Mr. Warren hoped that for the sake of peace,—to avoid personalities and recriminations,—the investigation would not take place.

Mr. Terence Farley said that he, as one of the Committee, courted an investigation. He denied that as far as he was concerned there had been any dereliction of duty.

Finally, the Special Committee was instructed to investigate the charges against the Committee on Evening Schools, and to consider what reduction of the expenditures of the Evening School system might be made—19 to 13.

A motion to refer the by-laws reported by the Special Committee to the Committee on by-laws was lost, and a motion to adopt them was combatted until, on a call of the house, it was found that there was not a quorum present.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DIFFERENCES WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday, G. C. Verplanck, the President, in the Chair.

Capt. Nelson, of the ship *Harvey Birch*, addressed a communication to the Board asking to be released from the penalties unintentionally incurred by permitting a portion of his passengers to leave the ship without the proper formalities. John H. Brower indorsed the application, which was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The attorneys of Dr. W. T. G. Morton applied to the Board for compensation to their client for the use in the institutions of a valuable surgical invention. The letter was laid on the table.

Dr. Hodgman, who has recently been appointed Physician of the City Hospital, by the Board of Charities and Corrections, in place of Dr. Covel, deceased, was voted the same annual pay ($500) which the Commissioners have heretofore contributed towards compensation of that officer.

The application of the Board of Charities and Corrections to have other persons associated with Judge Coles as Referees in the outstanding differences between the two Boards, was read and received considerable attention, but the request was non-concurred in, and answer directed to be returned that the Emigration Commissioners were satisfied with the present referee.

By the weekly statement it appears that 3,259 emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total for the year of 96,651; received for commutation of passengers, $4,482; disbursements, as per previous account, $228,552 24; current expenses, $6,635 30; balance on hand, $12,828 39.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN APPLIED FOR.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to inquire concerning the safe keeping of the City deposits, met, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at noon yesterday.

Alderman Brady stated that Hon. Daniel E. Sickles had been consulted with regard to the power of the Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, and he had advised that an attachment against Mr. Platt, the City Chamberlain, be applied for.

The committee resolved to follow Mr. Sickles' advice, and adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

Mr. Sickles has applied to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, for an attachment against Mr. Platt. It is understood that the Judge will decide the matter this morning, before the hour to which the Committee adjourned.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

This Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Tweed in the Chair.

The corrected returns of the Seventh District of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Ninth District of the Twenty-second Ward, were presented and confirmed, whereupon the President announced that the canvass was completed, with the exception of the final footing up.

Several members of the Board were in favor of proceeding immediately to figure up the total result, but it was finally concluded to postpone the work till today, at 12 o'clock, to which time the Board adjourned. The canvass will doubtless be completed and the result officially declared to-day.

Police Reports.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY—CHANCE DETECTION OF ONE OF THE THIEVES.

On Sunday night last the store of Fisher & Brother, dealers in laces and embroideries, No. 69 Worth-street, was visited by burglars, who effected an entrance through the scuttle on the roof, and packed up for removal about ten thousand dollars worth of laces. They managed to carry away about half of the property, but for some reason or other the remainder of it was left in a sack in the area-way, where it had evidently been thrown from an upper window. Officers Slowey and King, of the Detective Police, were detailed by Capt. Walling to catch the thieves, but they were unable to obtain the slightest clue to their identity until yesterday morning. At that time Officer Slowey, while riding in a Third-avenue Railroad car, chanced to see Joseph Meyers, whom he knew to be a burglar, walking along with a bundle under his arm. He followed him and demanded an exhibition of the contents of the package, which turned out to be about $200 worth of the identical laces which had been stolen from Messrs. Fisher & Brother's store. The officer at once took charge of Meyers and the goods, and he is now sanguine of being able to recover more of the property.

PICKPOCKET AT A THEATRE.

Mr. S. W. Bridgham, while standing at the box-office in Wallack's Theatre last evening, had his pocket-book extracted containing a sum of money and three checks, one of which, for $95, on the Bank of Commerce of this City, was made payable to bearer, and two others of $500 each to order. The payment of the checks has been stopped by an advertisement in this morning's Times.

SUSPECTED TO HAVE STOLEN DIAMONDS.

A man named Michael Weaver was arrested yesterday, suspected to have been implicated in the recent robbery of $2,500 worth of diamond jewelry from Mr. Slidell, of Williamsburgh. He will be sent over to Brooklyn to-day.

Jersey City.

An Inhuman Act.—In the early part of Tuesday evening a little girl found a female infant about two months old in a vacant lot near the rolling-mill in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City. The child was taken care of for the night by one of the neighbors, and yesterday was sent to the Almshouse.

Rowing Match.—A rowing match for $200 a side is to take place this (Thursday) afternoon, between Wm. H. Decker and Andrew Fay of New-York. The distance is five miles, to start from the Jersey City Yacht Club-house.

Brutality.—A man named John Smith was taken before Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner. It appearing evident that the man was insane, he was committed to the county jail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Official Canvass.—The official vote of Kings County shows that 36,456 votes were cast. The Fusion ticket received 20,863, and the Republican ticket 15,683. Fusion majority, 4,700. Odell's (Fusion) majority for Congress, in the Second District, is 2,462.

Robbery.—The house of John Rayner, at Bushville, was robbed on last Monday evening, while the family were at tea, of $300 in money, and papers of considerable value.

The Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar for Thursday—Nos. 112, 113, 116, 32, 51, 64, 122, 124, 125, 126, 10, 37, 64, 65, 97, 102, 130, 131, 132, 133.

City Court.—Nos 33, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 21, 49, 50, 51, 36, 53, 37, 16, 18, 8, 35, 41, 47.

[Advertisement.]

QUEEN VICTORIA AND LADY FRANKLIN.

BY ANNA MARIA.

Oh! say, hast thou seen, in the windows displayed,
Those mantles which Roberts now offers the ladies?
All the textures and styles that are known to the trade—
From the sweet Paris Cloak to the Mantle of Cadiz!
Queen Victoria bespoke both a Mantle and Cloak,
In their warmth and their beauty to wrap and infold her;
For Taste, Fashion, and Art, join in Roberts' mart,
To dazzle the eye and to charm the beholder!

So soft is the Velvet, so glossy the Silk,
So rich are the Trimmings that all haste to buy them;
They are lined with all colors, from scarlet to milk,
And the richest and fairest are eager to try them!
Yet cheaper by far than all others they are,
More graceful, more lasting, more stylish and bolder;
For Taste, Fashion and Art, join in Roberts' mart,
To dazzle each eye and to charm each beholder!

Oh! bright are the colors and faultless the style
Of the Mantles and Cloaks at the famed Crystal Palace!
Every lady who sees them declares, with a smile,
That such garments are "beads upon Fashion's bright chalice!"
For rich are the hues, browns, and purples, and blues—
'Twas a "brown" Lady Franklin took up to infold her;
Oh! Taste, Fashion and Art, join in Roberts' mart,
To dazzle each eye and to charm each beholder!

ROBERTS' CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.

[Advertisement.]

The only immediate pain reliever for burns, scalds, wounds or contusions is Holloway's Balsamic Ointment. Its power for extinguishing pain is almost as instantaneous as its healing properties are marvelous. It never fails.

[Advertisement.]

"Central Park Skate Emporium."—Skates 50 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody.
Conover & Walker, No. 474 Broadway.
Out of town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

Benefit of Mrs. J. J. Prior at Barnum's Museum To-day.—"Joseph and his Brethren" will be performed at 3 P. M., and "Rose Elmer" in the evening. The Aztec Children, What is it? Aquaria, &c., to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	95	550	Harlem R. Pref.	33
67,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	75	25	do	32¼
9,500	Virginia St. 6s	80	350	Reading Railroad	32¼
5,000	do	79½	100	do b10	32½
3,000	do	79	350	do	32½
3,000	do	78	40	Mich. Central R.	46
24,000	Missouri St 6s	69	200	do s10	45
4,000	do	68⅞	700	do	45
5,000	do	68¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. s15	13
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	250	do	13¼
2,000	Erie R. C. bs., '62	42	350	Mich So & N. I. G. S.	26½
2,000	Hud R. 2d mtg.	100	250	do	26¼
1,000	M. C. 8 ℔ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	86	400	do s30	26
			50	do s15	26¼
3,000	do	86½	100	New Jersey R.	125
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	200	Panama Railroad	109
30	Union Bank	90	50	do b10	109
7	Bk. Ste. N. Y.	90	200	do s10	108
5	Amer. Ex. Bk.	90	7	do	109½
26	do	89	30	do	109¼
5	Metropolitan Bk.	93	1050	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	52
10	do	95	10	do	51⅜
35	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	86½	100	do	52⅜
5	do	86	200	do b10	51
10	do	85	61	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	88
50	do	84	100	Gal. & Chic. R. s20	56
100	do	83	160	do	57
50	Cumber. Coal Pref.	8	100	do s15	56½
130	Pacific M. S. Co.	72	250	do	57½
55	do	71	700	Cleve. & Tol. R.	25
55	N. Y. Central R.	71¾	100	do b15	25¼
1221	do	71½	100	do	24⅞
150	do s10	71¼	850	do	24¾
100	do	71⅜	300	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	50½
250	do	71¼	260	do	51
100	do	71⅛	100	do	50¾
250	do s10	70¾	150	do	50⅞
750	do	71	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63
150	Erie Railroad s15	26	5	do	64
50	do	26⅛	100	do	63½
350	do	26¼	150	do	65½
1250	do	26	100	do s60	62
100	Hud. River R.	41	50	do	66
220	do	40½	40	do	65
550	do	40	50	Milw. & Miss. R.	7½
50	do s15	39¾	50	do	7¾
50	do s10	39¾	50	Del., L. & West. R.	75
200	Harlem Railroad	13½	70	N. J. Central R.	104
100	do	13⅞	25	do	103¼
30	do	14	10	do	103½
100	do s60	13½	40	do	103

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000	Virginia St. 6s.	80	150	Harlem R.	14
11,000	Missouri St. 6s.	69	500	Harlem R. Pref.	32½
2,000	M. C. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	86½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	48
			200	do	49
5	Bk. of Commerce	90	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	14
40	Am. Ex. Bank	90	200	do.	13½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	40	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	73	25	Ill. C. R. Scrip	55
200	do	73½	300	do.	54½
500	do	73¾	100	do s30	54
100	do	73⅝	21	Clev., Col. & C. R.	89
200	do s3	73½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	61
25	do	73¼	100	do s30	61
100	do	73⅛	75	do	61½
68	Pac. M. S. Co.	74	100	do s10	61¼
15	Erie Railroad	27	50	do s10	61½
600	do	27¼	1200	do.	62
50	do s10	27	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
10	Hudson Riv. R.	42	200	do.	26¼
50	do.	40½	600	do.	26½
250	do s30	40¾	50	Ch., B. & Q. R. s30	65

Wednesday, Nov. 21, P. M.

The Associated Banks of this City have followed up their action of Monday, in the direction of relief, by a further and more general movement, this afternoon, *for meeting the crisis promptly and boldly by unlimited expansion*; or by an expansion limited only by the legitimate business wants of their dealers. To this end they have virtually resolved to make common their whole stock of Specie, now about twenty millions; and if, with the Exchanges everywhere in favor of New-York, at home and abroad, the public want the Specie, simply because they distrust its continued existence with the Banks, they can help themselves freely to it, without reference to the particular Bank in which their deposits are held. All will pay while the sum total lasts, and if the sum now in hand, (and which is likely soon to be increased from England,) be insufficient to answer the demands of the suspicious or incredulous, they will all go down together, and with the satisfaction of accommodating, to the last dollar, the reasonable wants of every solvent dealer, and the legitimate requisitions of the great trade of this City. The plan of relief, or mode of meeting a crisis, though new to this country, is the approved and successful policy, under similar circumstances, of the National Banks of England and France, and the reasons which impel it to success, with the Exchanges all right, are, in the present sound condition of a trade simply overtaken by panic, perfectly irresistible. And for one, we have little question of its wisdom, if carried out, as we have every reason to believe it will be, with the same boldness of action and unanimity of purpose as well as mutual good faith, which inspired it.

The meeting of the Banks this afternoon was a general one at the Merchants' Bank, under a printed, informal proposition, to [illegible] the line of Loans and Discounts with reference to the wants of the business community, to an unlimited extent if need be, to insure the removal of panic and pressure, and without reference to the amount of Specie held by all together, or any one Bank separately. That is, if in extending the Discount line 5 or 10 ℔ cent. beyond its present aggregate, the debtor Banks at the Clearing-House should run short of Specie in their own vaults, the balances may be settled by Clearing-House certificates based upon the pledge of a portion of the assets of the Bank applying to the Committee of the Association for this accommodation—these certificates, the total of which is first named as five millions, passing the same as Specie, and the Specie itself being paid upon them by any of the Banks applied for, where the outside demand requires it, thus making common stock of all the Specie held by the Association.

Of course this arrangement contemplates the abandonment of all arbitrary standards as to the proportion of Specie which each Bank shall hold to its liabilities. The Banks holding the most moderate per centages will be esteemed in seasons like the present equally strong intrinsically, and, perhaps, more liberal and enlightened than others, if such there should be, who designedly attempt to parade a higher average. The per centage of the whole Specie stock on each weekly statement, to the total Deposits at Bank, for the next few weeks, until the crisis is turned, the public will be welcome to examine, to criticise, to question, and (if doubtful) to punish by the immediate withdrawal of their Deposits. The experience of '57 proves that after the Gold is drawn it buys no more of the wants of life than the secured notes of or a check upon the Bank, but if a different conclusion is arrived at in the present emergency, the Depositor can help himself as long as the Gold holds out, and with his neighbors take the consequences afterwards.

We desire to express no hasty opinion or confidence as to how this matter is to work. Its success in London and Paris, in seasons of trial, has, we believe, been invariable—certainly in the English capital. But, come what may, this much we do rejoice at, that the Bankers of the City of New-York have made their Association a real and substantial unit, resolving that it is better, if need be, to go down together, and in advance of general mercantile bankruptcy, which a different course might entail, in the effort to arrest the panic by expansion, rather than seal their own folly and shame by breaking in the process of cruel contraction.

The liberal amounts discounted by the Banks yesterday and to-day, although by no means equal to the heavy applications which usually attend a season of pressure and alarm, together with the freer business done in Foreign Exchange for the *Persia*, created a most sensible relief in the market for Money to-day. The signs of this were unmistakable, although continued complaints were still made by the Grain trade, and one or more additional features are reported in the Corn Exchange. The complications existing between seller and exporter, as explained yesterday, when the financial storm put a stop to the negotiation of Exchange, were so numerous, and were so much aggravated by the subsequent suspension of payments by some of the weaker parties that it will require some days yet, with all the legitimate relief the Banks and Brokers can afford, to set matters right. In other quarters, the complaints in regard to Money and Exchange are less frequent than at any time since Thursday last, and we hope the worst has been passed here, at the centre of commerce, come what may from the neighboring quarters. It is for the public to make good this consummation by a reasonable confidence in the means which have been adopted to encourage it. There was more currency for strictly prime paper outside of Banks at the close of the day, and Exchange moves steadier, though at low rates, say at 100 to 103 ℔ cent. for Merchant and transient Bank bills, and 103 to 105 for Bankers'. The Bank Committee on Exchange have made but partial purchases, the competition from private buyers, now that the market moves again, being in advance of their own bids for good bills. But the fact remains that they are ready to relieve the market of the full amount authorized by the 16 Banks that commissioned them.

The Stock Exchange, at the first start this morning, failed to respond to the Money relief, because of the news of Bank suspension in Virginia, and the extreme pressure in Charleston, reported by telegraph to the morning papers. There were printed telegraphs, also, early in town from Baltimore, to the effect that all Southern Bank Notes and other uncurrent, were, for the day, unmarketable; and as all these reports gave rise to fresh surmises as to the course of things nearer home, the speculative Railway Shares, some of the City Bank Shares, Delaware and Hudson, and New-Jersey Central went down at the early Board, the decline being 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central and 1@2 on the Westerns. Between the Boards the feeling rapidly changed, and at and after the Second Board in the afternoon there was an average advance of 3 ℔ cent., Central closing with sales at 75, Erie 28, Galena 63, (a rise of 6 ℔ cent. from the morning sales, partly on the announcement that the January Dividend has already been earned and declared to the amount of 6 ℔ cent. cash,) Toledo 29, Harlem 14⅞, Reading 33½, Panama 110, Pacific 74½, Illinois Central 56@57, Rock Island 54½, Quincy 68, Michigan Guaranteed 29½, and Michigan Central 50. The State Stocks were firmer throughout the day and in better demand than yesterday, and the Federal fives sold again at 95. The general market at a late hour in the afternoon closed buoyant.

The Domestic Exchanges are completely upset by the many Virginia suspensions and the fall in the Illinois Currency. As near as we could get the buying rates at the close, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, &c.. 20 ℔ cent. discount; Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., 15 ℔ cent.; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 5; Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1@2, and New-York and New-England country currency ½ discount.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $145,918, including $44,000 for Customs; payments, $674,236; balance, this afternoon, $4,048,245.

The financial and business movements at Boston, during the past week, are thus noticed by the *Morning Post*:

"Until within a day or two the tightness has been mainly confined to the street and street-borrowers; but at the close of the week it seemed rapidly extending to the larger mercantile houses, while the demand for New-York funds continued quick and the specie drain continued. No special relief in the current week can be reasonably expected. The banks, somehow or other, must regain specie ere the market can be moderately easy from its own facts, to say nothing of the evil effects of political agitation and distrust. For very many of them are not only considerably below the legal minimum of coin, but are far below any respectable holding. Many of them, therefore, cannot legally lend a dollar, while few perhaps none, have more coin than they deem it judicious to attempt to hold in perilous times. In the aggregate the banks cannot have above half a million of dollars above the legal minimum of 15 ℔ cent. of deposits and circulation.

Bank specie, $4,295,600, a decline of $40,900. No change in money, but after Sunday's rest there is a little more hopeful feeling. 105 is the retail asking price of the best bankers' sterling, but nobody wants any.

We learn that one of our State-street houses received $20,000 in coin this morning from the South. All the business letters from that section indicate a strong determination to sustain trade and credit as long as possible."

And yesterday's transactions, thus:

"There was a better feeling in the street to-day, especially among outsiders, based upon the New-York Bank action, and the report of higher opening bids at the New-York Stock Board. Prices at the Boston Board were generally better, although the higher-priced Railways fell off.

The Bank specie, this morning, counted but $4,029,500—a decline of $196,100. We don't know that the Money market can be any worse than it is now, and must conclude, therefore, that any change will be for the better."

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says:

"There was very little change in the Money market yesterday, although there was a better feeling generally in the business circles; the banks were discounting to the extent of their ability, but the offerings of paper were very heavy. Out of the rates ranged at 1@18 ℔ cent. per annum, and prime paper not very readily negotiated at that; the demand, however, was not large."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, noticing Monday's business, states:

"The Money market did not exhibit any new feature to-day. Matters continue quiet. Bankers feel in a comfortable condition, and they are disposed to keep themselves so, naturally desiring to be on the safe side until the excitement culminates. The demand for loans is moderate, nobody applying except those whose necessities require accommodations, and this class is not large. The bankers, as far as consistent with their present conservative views, are taking care of their regular customers, but outside applicants receive but little attention. With the regular houses the rate remains at 12 ℔ cent. Street rates take a wide range, varying, according to circumstances, from 12 to 24 ℔ cent. for good paper. There was a general indisposition to-day to buy time bills on any point. This was caused mainly by reported mercantile failures in some of the seaboard cities. The political news from the South is decidedly more peaceful. The conservatives are beginning to speak, and from this movement we already have report of favorable results.

With a good package and fair local demand for Eastern Exchange, rates are steady at ⅛@¼ premium buying, and ⅜ premium selling. The receipts have fallen off somewhat as compared with last week, financial difficulties having checked shipments of produce, but supplies are still equal to the demand. Dealers do not seem to anticipate any advance in rates.

The only change in uncurrent money to-day was an advance of 3 ℔ cent., the buying rate being 7 dis. against 10 dis. Saturday. Iowa and Wisconsin 5 dis. Missouri 2 dis., with an indisposition to buy towards the close at better than 3 dis. Georgia and North Carolina 5 dis.; Mobile 5 dis.; interior of Alabama 10 dis.; South Carolina 5@10 dis; Tennessee 1@2 dis.; Virginia 1@1½ dis."

Our latest advices from St. Louis, by mail, are to Monday A. M. The *Democrat* remarks:

"There was a much better feeling among the moneyed men to-day, with regard to the prospect of an early reaction in business. The greatest drawback to ease among the bankers is the lack of a supply of Exchange. Few of the chartered Banks had any supply at all, and none were drawing on New-Orleans, nor even on the East, to outsiders. The brokers charged for the small drafts they sold on the East 1½@2 ℔ cent. premium. The Banks drew small sums for their customers at 1½ premium on the East.

Gold was not sold at any price; some parties would have paid almost any rate in currency for it—even up to 5 ℔ cent. premium.

Currency (Illinois and Wisconsin) does not seem to be a drug at all to our money dealers, the business wants of the community being sufficient to absorb it. Were discredit not so thrown upon it by the other commercial cities—Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville placing it at 5 ℔ cent discount—it would not be docked even 1 ℔ cent. here. But while Chicago, particularly, the commercial seat of its own home, gets into such a flurry as to place it 5 ℔ cent. lower than Eastern exchange, of which she has so fair a supply, St. Louis cannot be blamed for keeping her hands somewhat aloof from it, while she has so little exchange, with her recent want of facilities for making it. She must charge Chicago at least 5 ℔ cent. in currency for exchange remitted to bankers who charge this rate.

The St. Louis City Banks, in their weekly statement of this evening, show quite a falling off in circulation and coin. Every bank decreased in circulation, and all but one in specie, while three of them decreased in maturing exchange. Some of them have shipped considerable gold East to make exchange, or, which amounts to the same, placed it in the Sub-Treasury. The statements are as follows:

Banks.	Circul'n.	Ex. Maturing.	Specie.
Merchants' Bank	$14,760	$810,942	$100,714
Bank of St. Louis	31,245	286,433	30,109
Southern Bank	102,345	538,512	60,130
Mechanics' Bank	35,430	651,972	61,013
Exchange Bank	11,130	451,930	53,307
State Bank	3,165	1,407,764	163,764
Union Bank	77,050	327,311	74,358
Total	$274,125	$4,474,864	$543,395
Last week	298,365	4,464,010	596,913
Increase	....	$10,854	....
Decrease	$24,240	....	$53,518

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 17th inst., in reviewing the movement of the week, observes:

"The week just elapsed has been marked by extreme languor and uneasiness, both in moneyed and commercial circles, but, as we have freely commented from day to day on the various phases of the market, there is no occasion for making up an extended summary. It was confidently expected that a more active movement would follow the inertness of yesterday, and such, indeed, was partially the case this morning. The New-York dispatches intimated that operations might be consummated there on the basis of 105½@106 for Sterling, and, accordingly, a few parties came forward, and took in all about £55,000, at 103¾@104 for Clear Bills, one or two incidental parcels bringing a fraction more. On the strength of this, some purchases of Cotton were effected, and the look of the market indicated a pretty large business. Later in the day dispatches of this morning's date came to hand, advising Exchange at a dead-lock, and positively no sale whatever at any rate. As a consequence the early buyers retired at once, and at the close there was no inclination to buy. A few transactions in Bill of Lading Drafts were arranged at 101½, 102½ and 103. It will thus be seen that the decline for the week is fully 2½ ℔ cent. Francs have been equally affected, selling, yesterday, at 5f. 40 for prime, and dropping, to-day, on a round transaction to 5f. 50. We quote from 5f 53¾@5f. 42½, so as to embrace all grades. Time Bills on the North have been next to unsalable. To day a little choice was sold at 3½, and good at 4 ℔ cent. discount. Ordinary negotiations of fair names are entirely suspended. Sight has advanced, and closes stiff in Bank at ⅜ ℔ cent. discount, and outside at ⅜@⅝. If no change occurs in New York, some of the Banks will again put up the rate to morrow.

There is virtually no Money market just now. The demand in Bank has continued quite sharp, and today was very pressing, some parties requiring round amounts for a few days. This is but the natural consequence of the inability to move produce on a scale at all commensurate with the wants. This condition of things bears very hard on their parties, who find it extremely difficult to get third paper worked up at any rate. The Banks, however, respond to these requirements to the utmost of their ability, but their active resources are cut down materially by the necessity forced upon them of renewing some share of the maturities. We have heard of a few sales of choice Short Paper at 1½@2 ℔ cent. ℔ month. To-day an amount of First Mortgage was passed at 12.

In the meanwhile Coin has come forward freely, but thus far the influence has not relieved the market. The receipts of Specie from New-York since Saturday last amount to $1,200,000, of which $200,000 were included in last week's Bank statement. To-morrow another parcel of $200,000 will come to hand, so that the Bank return will show upwards of eleven millions. Besides this we have received $134,000 from Brazos and $2,150 from Texas. The only shipment was $50,000 Gold to Memphis."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	RECEIPTS. Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	156,000	955,000	44,000	17,000	8,000
1859-60	152,000	1,092,000	90,000	20,000	9,000
1858-9	136,000	962,000	61,000	21,000	7,000
1857-8	70,000	415,000	31,000	3,000	6,000
1856-7	101,000	733,000	36,000	8,000	6,000
1855-6	92,000	724,000	19,000	12,000	10,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	270,000	78,000	46,000	394,000	617,000
1859-60	378,000	97,000	39,000	514,000	583,000
1858-9	236,000	114,000	35,000	385,000	510,000
1857-8	161,000	30,000	27,000	218,000	237,000
1856-7	122,000	64,000	31,000	217,000	420,000
1855-6	265,000	79,000	56,000	400,000	331,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 137,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 7,000 over 1858-9, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.
Last year	Dec. 108,000	Dec. 19,000	Inc. 1,000	Dec. 126,000
1858-9	Inc. 34,600	Dec. 36,000	Inc. 11,000	Inc. 9,000

Noticing the crop and market prospects, Messrs. Neill, Bros. & Co., remark: "The crop question has undergone no change this week. The weather continues favorable for picking, and planters are enabled to secure their crops in good condition, but we cannot report any increase in current estimates as resulting from it. From those places not yet affected by frost, we get better accounts, but they are too small to influence the total yield. The steady falling off in receipts, as compared with last year, while as yet we have been receiving principally the bottom land crops, tends to confirm the impression that the yield will fall far short of last year. It is yet impossible to say to what extent, and we cannot, therefore, speak confidently in figures. The generally adopted estimate is 4,000,000 bales, but many consider this an outside figure, while the most sanguine views range between this and 4,250,000 bales as a maximum.

The question of supply and demand has for the moment been overruled by stringency of money, aggravated by political excitement. The general distrust of mercantile credits has resulted in a common derangement of the exchanges, and brought business to a stand. Prices have declined, and show great irregularity, but the decline is partly neutralized by the fall in exchange. Sterling bills having become almost unsalable, must of necessity restrict shipments to Europe. The decline in the value of cotton, should it prove other than temporary, will not only check its movement to the seaboard, but operate prejudicially against future cultivation. Panics on this side, however, are seldom of long duration. A recovery in exchange would be accompanied by a reaction in the price of cotton, and in the former there was a better feeling yesterday, from the Banks of this City having promised to take up $2,500,000 in sterling bills."

Proceedings at the Meeting of the Bank Officers.

At a meeting of the officers of the Banks of the City of New-York, at the Merchants' Bank, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1860, the following proceedings were unanimously adopted, viz.:

In order to enable the Banks of the City of New-York to expand their loans and discounts, and also for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the Exchanges between the Banks, it is proposed that any Bank in the Clearing-House Association may, at its option, deposit with a Committee of five persons—to be appointed for that purpose—an amount of its bills receivable; United States stocks, Treasury notes or stocks of the State of New-York, to be approved by said Committee, who shall be authorized to issue thereupon to said depositing Bank certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, in denominations of $5 000 and $10,000 each, as may be desired, to an amount equal to 75 per cent. of such deposit. These certificates may be used in settlement of balances at the Clearing-House, for a period of 30 days from the date hereof, and they shall be received by creditor Banks, during that period, daily, in the same proportion as they bear to the aggregate amount of the debtor balances paid at the Clearing-House. The interest which may accrue upon these certificates shall, at the expiration of the 30 days, be apportioned among the Banks which shall have held them during that time.

The securities deposited with said Committee as above named, shall be held by them in trust as a special deposit, pledged for the redemption of the certificates issued thereupon.

The Committee shall be authorized to exchange any portion of said securities for an equal amount of others, to be approved by them at the request of the depositing Bank, and shall have power to demand additional security either by an exchange or an increased amount, at their discretion.

The amount of certificates which this Committee may issue as above shall not exceed five million dollars.

This agreement shall be binding upon the Clearing House Association when assented to by three-fourths of its members.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the purpose set forth in this agreement, the specie belonging to the associated Banks, shall be considered and treated as a common fund for mutual aid and protection, and the Committee shall have power to equalize the same by assessment or otherwise.

For this purpose statements shall be made to the Committee of the condition of each bank on the morning of every day before commencement of business, which shall be sent with the exchanges to the manager of the Clearing-House, specifying the following items, viz:

1. Loans and discounts.
2. Deposits.
3. Loan certificates.
4. Specie.

Resolved, That after the 1st of February next every bank in the Clearing-House Association shall have on hand at all times, in specie, an amount equal to one-fourth of its net liabilities, and any bank whose specie shall fall below that proportion shall not make loans or discounts until their position is reëstablished; and we, as members of the Clearing-House Association, agree that we will not continue to exchange with any bank which shall show by its two successive weekly statements that it has violated this agreement.

The Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen as the Committee:

Moses Taylor, of the City Bank.
James Punnett, of the Bank of America.
R. W. Howes, of the Park Bank.
A. S. Frazer, of the Seventh Ward Bank.
Charles P. Leverich, of the Bank of New-York.
Adjourned. JOHN A. STEVENS, Chairman.
W. F. Hooker, Secretary.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Flour dull but unchanged. The depressed state of the Wheat market and the difficulty of negotiating drafts causes unusual inactivity, and quotations of the few sales made are kept strictly private; sales 10,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn, Oats and Barley quiet. Rye dull; sales 4,400 bushels Canadian, delivered in the interior of the State, at 61c. Canal Freights lower, Wheat 13c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—21,400 bushels Wheat, 6,380 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,300 bbls. Flour, 124,800 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 bushels Barley, 12,100 bushels Rye, 3,700 bushels Peas.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm; sales 43,000 bushels, at 77½c.@78c. for North Western Club; 76c.@76½c. for No. 1; 74c.@74½c. for No. 2, in store. Corn dull and 1c. lower; sales 11,000 bushels at 31c., in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. Freights steady; 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York very firm, at 7@9 ℔ cent. premium.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Flour more active, and easier to buy. Wheat—Sales 400 bush. choice White Michigan, at $1 40, and 3,500 bush. do. White Canada, at $1 25. Rye—No sales. Oats steady, at 35½c. for State, afloat. Corn dull and lower; sales 9,000 bush. Western Mixed, at 60c. Barley much depressed, and difficult to sell at the decline; sales 4,600 bush. Yates Co., at 62½c.; 11,500 bush. Canada West, at 66c.@67c. Whisky—Sales 280 bbls., at 18½c.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and no sales. Corn steady, sales 13,000 bush. at 47c. Rye lower; sales 1,000 bush. at 58c. Whisky nominal at 18c. Canal Freights 4c. on Wheat to Rochester, no engagements to tide water. *Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 145,000 bush. Wheat 3,000 bush Corn; 2,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—400 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bush. Wheat; 40,000 bush. Corn.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour unsettled; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $4 87½, with no buyers. Wheat dull, and quoted for cash, reds $1@$1 15; whites, $1 15@$1 40. Corn heavy; white and yellow, 60c.@70c. Provisions dull and nominal. Rio Coffee, 14c.@14¾c. Whisky nominal at 20c.@20½c.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Flour has a declining tendency; Superfine at $5@$5 25. Wheat dull; sales 5,000 bushels red at $1 20@$1 25; white at $1 35@$1 45. Corn—New yellow at 52c.@55c.; old at 67c. Coffee Rio, 13½c.@15c. Whisky dull at 20½c.@21c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Cotton—Sales to-day 9,000 bales Middling at at 10½c.@10⅝c. Sugar dull at 5c.@5½c. Exchange on New-York ¾@1 ℔ cent. premium; supply scant.

Mobile, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Cotton—Sales to-day 6,500 bales. The market is firm with an advance of 14c.; Middling quoted 10c.

Augusta, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

There is little doing in the Cotton market.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The markets are closed to-day, it being Thanksgiving.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad..5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad........5¾ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 16 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 24
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 1
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. 8

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 10
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 14
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 14
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
Leinster	Galway	Boston	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 21
Illinois	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 28

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

St. Louis	New-York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Dec. 11

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from Havana and New-Orleans.—Mr. Crocker, J. W. Warren, J. Cottrell, Mrs. Webster, P. A. de Zayas, B. Sanchez, A. Aguerto, S. Puig Anglade, E. Montresso, A. Saines de Trapaga, Mr. Maudsleech and lady, Miss Greenfield, Dr. Van Patten, Mr. Van Orden, E. Wood, A. Pierron, Gulledean, W. Cox, James Clark, E. Duffy, F. Grasser, Wm. Meyer, Hy. Lytle, J. Kline, F. Solomyn, M. Kinney, J. O'Neill, James Dixon, A. Henderson, John Morris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.. 4 38 | Moon sets.... 1 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 3 15 | Hell Gate.... 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships De Soto, Johnston, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Marion, Whiting, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, S. Kenny.

Ships Reindeer, Davis, Liverpool, Caldwell & Purdy; St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans, W. F. Frost; Marmion, Blauerlose, Liverpool R. S. Taylor; Adele, Claussen, Antwerp, W. F Schmidt; H. Harbeck, True, Liverpool, Harbeck & Co; E. Sterman, Hichborn, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks A. White, (Br.,) Kelly, London, Thos. James; Stampede, Lewis, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Prima Donna, Oliver, Glasgow, Craig & Nicol.

Brigs Mary Alvina, Ames, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; Lizzie Gardner, Ward, Antigua, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners John Roe, Hammond, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. B Meyers, Cobb, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; J. D. Kinze, Collins, Darien, C. R. Pierson; Walter Raleigh, Phillips, Charleston, D. C. Murray; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; R. B. Sumner, Taylor, Gonaives, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans, Nov. 13, and Havana 17th with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts. 17th, 15 miles from the Moro, passed steamship Cahawba, bound in; same day, passed U. S. steamship Mohawk, bound in to Havana; 21st, passed steamship Philadelphia bound S.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool 16 ds., (Nov. 3,) with mdse. and 30 second cabin passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed to the westward of the Banks, in lat. 45, in eight days from port; sounded on George's Shoal Nov. 15. Had light southerly winds to the Banks, weather moderate, but intensely foggy, with much rain during the voyage. Was boarded by pilot boat No. 14, off Fire Island, 18th inst.; since then had light baffling airs from the westward, and calms.

Ship Edward Everett, (of Boston,) McLellan, Shields 48 ds., with coals to H. & F. W. Meyer. Oct 4, in a hurricane, lost two close-reefed topsails, with other sails, shifted cargo, after which, for 27 ds., had a succession of westerly gales.

Ship Constitution, Jones, Liverpool Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 14, lat. 43 57, lon. 56 47, spoke ship Morocco, from Sunderland for New-York, 82 days out.

Ship Renown, (of Boston) White, San Francisco 107 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Judge Shaw, (of Boston,) Abbott, Whampoa July 8, and Macao 11th, with teas, silks, &c., to Theodore H. Leave, of Boston.

Ship Pacific, Hull, New-Orleans 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wm Nelson & Son.

Bark Carolina, Grindle, Liverpool Sept 28, with mdse. to H. D. Brookman & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales to lon. 50 W. Oct. 1, Richard Cartledge, seaman, while on the lookout, was struck blind, but has since gained his eyesight. Oct. 5, lat. 51 13, lon. 22 22, in a gale of wind, the crew refused duty, and wanted to put back; was obliged to punish the ringleader, and made the others go to work. Oct. 24, lat. 41 48, lon 38 25, spoke whaling bark Scotland, of New-Bedford; had 200 bbls. oil and 800 bbls. freight; shipped one seaman from her. 7th inst., lat. 34 46, lon. 66 16, was struck by a hurricane, lost maintop-gallantmast, broke fore-yard cathead, lost sails, &c.; next day saw three vessels with spars gone.

Bark Indian Belle, Tenney, New-Orleans 14 ds., with molasses, cotton, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo 25 ds., with hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Experienced heavy S. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Harvest Home, (new,) Berry, of and from Stockton, Me., 4 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Itasca, (of Boston,) Rich, Ship Island, Miss., 17 ds., with ship timber to master. Has had very heavy weather split sails, &c.

Bark H. Adami, (Brem.,) Bunge, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Ianthe, (of Baltimore) Ellingwood, Salt Cay, T. I., Nov. 3, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Had northerly winds the whole passage. 15th inst., lat. 32 16, lon. 74 55, was boarded by a boat from the Br. brig Ashby, of St. John, N. B., from Falmouth, Jam., for Philadelphia; they had rowed 11 miles to us, being short of provisions; supplied them with what we could; they reported that the A.'s foremast was sprung badly; was out then 33 ds., and had but 3 ds. provisions.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall Nov. 1, with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Nov. 8 off Sombrero, spoke brig Jane, from Manzanilla for New-York, 7 days out 17th, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. E., split sails, &c.

Brig Model, (of Boston,) Dow, Sagua 10 ds. with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig African Button, Belize, Honduras, Oct. 30, with mahogany, hides, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Brig E. A. McAdams, (Br.,) Grant, Savanna le Mar, Nov. 1, with logwood, pimento, &c., to master.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Fish, Sisal, 28 ds., hemp, wood, &c., to Post & Small, (arrived yesterday.)

Schr. B Watson, (3-masted, of Philadelphia,) Matanzas Nov. 8, with sugar to order. 17th inst., lat. 31 59, lon 76, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W., in which the deck-load of 60 hhds. of molasses broke adrift, and was obliged to stave the hhds., the sea making a complete breach over the vessel the whole night, stove knight-heads, galley, split sails, &c.

Schr. Silas Wright, (of Rockland,) Rogers, Nassau, Fla., 16 ds., with yellow pine to John Holmes. 14th inst., lat 35 49, lon. 73 04, experienced a gale from N. W., which continued for 24 hours during which lost deck-load of lumber, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co. When coming in the Hook last night, came in collision with the schr. Nellie D., from Richmond, carrying away the whole port side down to the water's edge, with the fore and main rigging. Was towed to this City.

Schr. Nellie D, Stodams, Richmond 6 ds., with coal. When coming in the Hook last night, came in collision with schr. Sea Bird, from Wilmington, N. C., which stove in port bow, lost cutwater, and carried away the jib boom.

Schr. Garland, (of Machias,) Norton, Savanna La Mar Oct 29, with pimento, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. Brig Eliza A. Adams, for New-York, sailed Nov. 1, and spoke her 16th inst., in lat. 31 1, lon 79 03.

Schr. Princeza, (Br., of Liverpool,) Smerdon, Algoa Bay Sept. 13, with wool, &c., to Irvin & Co. Has experienced westerly winds.

Schr. Cyclone (of New-Bedford,) Dall, Frontera, Mexico, Oct. 30, with mahogany to Post & Small. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Empire, Powell, Norfolk 2 ds., with cotton and corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Lynchburgh, Harris, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. M. A. Shindler, Tyler, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to C. H Pierson & Co.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Cedar Keys, Fla., 12 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and hides to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. Passport, Hawkins, Galveston 15 ds., with cotton and hides to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton and rice to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Isaac McHugh, Davis, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton and corn to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Kempton, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton and rice to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hoover, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn to Samuel C Paxen & Co.

Schr. Catharine T. Dix, Miller, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, Terry, Brazos, 18 ds., with hides and wood to master.

Schr. Howard, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Siam, Coffin, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber bound to Black Rock.

Schr. Melrose, Campbell, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Jackson, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Rue, Newbern 10 ds., with cotton and naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Mary Ann Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Joseph and Franklin, Hawkins, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. Dummer, Jr., Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Hillum, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.
Schr. Martha Vesser, Jr., Davis, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. T. Bodine, Farrow, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
J. Fredmore, Predmore, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Oneida, Watson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. W. H. Sheldon, Cox, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. Somerset, Stirling, Baltimore 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Mary S., Smith, Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.
BELOW—1 ship, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans; Persia, (Br.,) Liverpool, and passed the Battery 2½ P. M.; North Star, Aspinwall; Marion, Charleston. Ships Eureka, Hong Kong; Trumbull, Liverpool; Parana, Buenos Ayres; Excelsior, Liverpool. Bark Dawn, Buenos Ayres.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5—Arr. barks Medora, from New-York; Sea Breeze, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20—Arr. at 11 A. M., steamship Columbia, Berry, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21—Steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

Miscellaneous.

Arichat, C. B., Nov. 10.—The brig Ann Merritt, of Pictou, N. S., Capt. Foster, from Boston for Pictou, in beating up Chedabucto Bay for Straits of Canso, on the evening of the 5th inst., struck on a ledge of rocks lying off about three quarters of a mile at the southern entrance of this harbor, and sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Adela—brig, from Manzanilla for New-York, 48 days out, (no date,) was spoken and supplied with provisions, by ship Constellation.

Delaware—bark, strg. S., was seen, Nov. 19, lat. 38 35, lon. 73 46.

Highland Brigade—Br. bark, steering N., was seen off the Island of Gazzenel, Nov. 5.

Marathon—ship, of and from New-Orleans for Boston, Nov. 18, lat. 35 37, lon. 73 35.

Mary—Br. brig, from Halifax for San Salvador, Nov. 8, lat 28 18, lon. 67 35.

Primrose—steamer, hence for Rio Janeiro, was seen, Nov. 19, lat. 34 27, lon. 73 20.

Rowena—Br. bark, standing S., was seen Oct. 18, lat. 10 29, lon. 26 55.

Shamrock—ship, bound E., was signalized Nov. 9, lat. 44, lon. 50.

Teresa—Barkantine, hence for Maracaibo, Nov. 12, lat. 36 21, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Nov. 3, ship Star of the Union, Goreham, for New-York to sail in 8 ds.

At Belize, Honduras, Oct. 30, bark Honduras, Bates, just arrived from New-York.

Maracaibo—Oct. 20, in port bark C. R. Sutil, Scandilla, from St. Thomas, arr. Oct. 25.

[PER PALESTINE.]

Arrived from New-York—Sir Isaac Newton at Cuxhaven; Wizard King at Bombay; Patmos at Mauritius.

Arrived from Boston—Diana and Daniel Webster at Gibraltar; S. L. Bryant at Cronstadt.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against receiving two checks of five hundred dollars each, drawn on the Chemical Bank by Joseph Bridgham, to the order of Samuel W. Bridgham; also, one check for ninety-five dollars, drawn on the Bank of Commerce by Haleburton Fales, payable to Samuel W. Bridgham or bearer, the same having been stolen and payment stopped.
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, No. 24 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; understands family sewing; no objection doing light chamberwork; recommendations can be given. Call one day at No. 113 Laurens-st., second floor.